The New-York Times.

VOL VII......NO. 2160. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

Probability of Another Mormon Exodus.

The Proposed Location on Col. Kinney's Nicaraguan Grant.

Brigham Young and the Gentile Reporters—Cessation of Preaching—Inaccessibility of the Prophet—The Hand-Cart Trains of 1856, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Great Salt Lake City, Monday, July 19, 1858.

There is a rumor abroad that it is probable another exodus of the Latter-Day Saints may yet take place. An agent has been here from Col. Kinney, proffering the sale of land in Nicaragua to Brigham Young, for the future location of the Mormon people. It is carefully circulated, likewise, that Brigham has declined the purchase. But careful observers will generally conclude, here, when a project is very earnestly denied, that there is some truth in it.

Whether the advantages of such a position as Nicaragua would overbalance its disadvantages is a question to be decided by time. To a man as ambitious as Brigham Young, the prospect of forming an independent kingdom would doubtless be alluring. He could there reign despotically, and achieve the object of his most cherished hopes—the exclusion of the hated Gentiles from his dominions. There he might conclude he would have time for the increase of his subjects by missionaries and by polygamy, until he could foster a people formidable enough to aid his posterity in the subversion of the detested Government of the United States. There, carefully secluded from all contact with the outer world, with no channel of communication but such as orthodox Mormons chose to permit, every movement watched, every avenue of escape guarded, the fearful doom threatened in the endowment house hanging over the head of each apostate, so situated as that every known apostate should meet that doom without leaving a trace of his fate behind, Brigham might flatter himself that he would succeed, under such circumstances, in realizing the dream of his life—the establishment of an independent kingdom, and becoming the ruler of a nation of slaves. Crafty, designing and artful as Brigham Young is, the art of establishing a solid and lasting system of Government is one he never possessed. The kingdom he would establish would contain within itself the elements of speedy and total destruction. Fraud might win, and for a while sophistry and force might keep together a body of people under his rule, particularly if so situated that none but his tried tools should communicate with the outer world; but the flame would be smouldering, though in darkness. The seeds of rebellion would germinate even there. Never, assuredly, has any system been so artfully contrived to lure and enslave its votaries, body and soul. Yet, never in the history of the world, even during the darkest ages, has the God-given spirit of freedom failed to assert its supremacy. Steeped in mystery and sunken in mental power as his followers are, no sooner would Brigham imagine that, shut in from the view of civilization, he could proceed to any length with his victims, than "some village Hampden" would be found to withstand; some spirit on whom the mantle of the immortal Washington would descend, would be ready to light the torch of freedom at the funeral pyre of the despot. It would be impossible, however, to surmise, ere this could occur, how much more of human life might be sacrificed to the caprices of a tyrant. How many a wandering Gentile, trespassing within the limits of the Young sovereignty, might go his way and be no more seen; or how many dark deeds might be connived at, of which the world should never know. On this account alone, I am induced to hope that not for one hour may Brigham realize his ambitious views.

Of course every reflective mind would conclude, that to those views there is some even danger in an independent kingdom than in a State, had Young possessed sufficient tact to procure the admission of Utah to the Union. As a separate power she will be amenable not to one, but to every government in the civilized world. The nations of Central America are already too weak. Placed within easy reach of the great highway traffic of Panama, and the fleets of every nation, surrounded by the opposing religious powers of Papal Rome and its celibate clergy, should rumors fly abroad of an oppressed and enslaved community requiring redress and assistance there, Brigham Young would find escape even more difficult than in the recesses of the Wahsatch Mountains. If he is the shrewd observer I take him to be, he will hardly consider the advantages of a location in Nicaragua equal or superior to its accompanying disadvantages. Should he be still weak enough to rely, as he has done before, on his ability to so thoroughly enslave and guard his followers, as to prevent even the swift-voiced tongue of rumor from conveying tidings beyond his frontiers, he will find in the end, that he has reckoned without his host; and the reckoning, when it commences under such auspices, will be fatal to both him and his policy.

The tropical climate would likewise be a great barrier to European emigration, and would counterbalance the advantage of easy access by water from any part of the world. To Brigham Young himself the climate would be especially dangerous. A man of his plethoric habits would hardly find health and comfort in a residence so near the line.

Brigham Young is in an exceedingly uncomfortable position. On the first rumor of the advent of the United States Army, he was going to hide up the people in the mountains, recesses of which he was acquainted with, where no human foot could track them; and one old lady very gravely informed me that he knew of one cave alone capable of containing ten thousand souls! Upon the nearer approach of the U. S. troops it was stated that a valley somewhere between the confines of Utah and California was their destination. The road to this valley lay across a sandy desert, where, of course, no troops could reach them. There was but one known entrance to the valley, and the Indians around had never seen a white man! This information must have been gained by revelation, said another serious, but rather strong-minded female to me; since it cannot have been explored or the Indians would have seen white men. Finally, it turned out that a certain Bishop Evans had been somewhere about the spot, and from him Brigham obtained his revelation on the matter. A company was started off to prepare the place for the Zion of the Lord; but, unluckily, their cattle had no supernatural endurance about them, and found the desert as difficult to travel as Uncle Sam's mules found the snows of last Winter;—consequently, they were turned back. I heard that they have since succeeded in forming a small settlement, but nothing of the former plans about the valley have been heard of late.

Poor Brigham! All his boasted projects blasted by the unbelievers. The Gentile lording it over his fat possessions, as lord it he most unmistakably does, so far as free speech and the protection of life extends. His fortifications in Echo Cañon the jest of the meanest soldier in Uncle Sam's camp at Cedar Valley. The weekly Express to the States, over which so much gas was exhausted a year ago, in puffing the Mormons as the only people who could accomplish, and Brigham the only man who could drive it, is, without a word, quietly running to and fro, as indifferently as if it had never been mooted till the Gentiles accomplished it. Gentile merchants insinuating their unsaintly faces right under his prophetic nose in sinful defiance of his declarations. His legislative enactments overruled by that *rara avis*, a judge above bribery. Lawyers and juries living in his own peculiar city and sitting in his own peculiar courts, who cannot be persuaded to plead every case and give every verdict in an orthodox mode. Hemmed in on all sides, himself a subject where he reigned a despot, with no vacuum through which even a Mormon could creep out, his preaching silenced and his glory given to another, have we not well said "poor Brigham?"

Sic transit gloria mundi.

But, phœnix-like, should the Prophet arise from his ashes—should any, who, like Col. Kinney appear to be more anxious for the dollars they may realize, than for the interests of humanity, be found to offer a favorable location for his ambitious projects to one who, under the garb of every attribute the world calls holy, disguises the most dangerous and appalling tyranny, care must be taken by the philanthropic portion of society, that he shall be paralyzed by their united action, in his deadly aims. The poor, the confiding, the innocent, the helpless, must not suffer as they have done—and while the world holds one soul large enough to despise despotic power and pant for the freedom of its fellowman—they will not. When it is remembered that the writer of this letter was once one of their most zealous advocates, and continued so to the hour when the hollowness of their pretensions and the deadliness of their motives was fully unmasked—one who would gladly sacrifice ten years of the span of human existence to prove them right—the public, at least, cannot accuse me of prejudice. I am called bitter. [illegible] there that has been wronged, injured, insulted, [illegible], their dearest hopes mocked, their [illegible] and their homes made desolate, [illegible] will not feel bitterly? Were it not for the hope of warning some one amongst my fellow-beings, disposed to be as unscrupulous of villainy, as sincerely religious and as credulous as myself, I would not intrude my experiences and opinions upon the world.

A CITIZEN OF UTAH.

Great Salt Lake City, Saturday, July 23, 1858.

The Lion of Judah is laid ingloriously to rest in his lair. The Prophet voice has ceased to be heard by the faithful within the walls of Zion. The glory of Israel is enshrouded in darkness. In other words better suited to the comprehension of the unbeliever, Brigham has suspended preaching. The walls of that tabernacle which but a few short months ago resounded with the acclaim of a thousand voices responsive to his declaration that Utah was free "now, henceforth and *forever*," the walls of that building are now silent as the grave. Alas for the holy city! she is now worse than Pagan, for there is no public worship of any God to be seen within her boundaries. She, who was declared by the voice of the Seer and Revelator to be free and independent of the Gentiles, within whose sacred precincts no foot of Gentile merchant was ever more to find an abiding place, she has to submit to the vile sway of the unbelieving "dogs of the Gentile law"—and the mighty voice of the Thunderer Brigham can no more be sounded as of old. For why? What can be the influence which is sufficiently potent to hold back the revealings of Omnipotence? Is some Prophet arrived mightier than he? Or is the Gentile spirit more powerful than the inspiration of the unseen? Alas! I fear the mystery needs no magic to aid in its unravelment. It has required no supernatural agency to stop the Word of the Lord. The reporters of a free press have been here. They have made good use of their time too in assisting their more orthodox brethren to report Brigham's discourses a little more correctly to the world than is usually considered essential by those gentlemen of latitudinarian consciences. The fact that they were doing so reached Brigham's ears, and with his usual courtesy, desirous of saving trouble to these emissaries of freedom, he sent for one of the gentlemen and proffered the notes of his own orthodox reporter. They were at once accepted with the assurance to His Holiness that it would be the duty of the receiver to report for himself in future every word he heard preached. Arriving home and examining the notes of Brigham's reporter, he discovered a remarkable discrepancy in comparing them with his own; and consequently forwarded *both* copies for print, in order that the public might judge how much orthodox food they were able to digest, in the eyes of the Prophet, when compared with what he considered his own flock capable of devouring. Here, then, is the key to the cessation of public preaching in Salt Lake City.

Matters here afford small topics of interest just now. There is, of course, considerable stagnation of Mormon intellect*—which may, in some degree, account for the apathy with which it is currently reported that Adjutant-General James Ferguson, of the Mormon troops, accepted the information that he was a liar, from the Provost-Marshal of the U. S. Army, in Brigham's office the other day. Brigham is literally a prisoner in his own house. He is never seen walking abroad now—his house continues guarded by night as it has ever been—but it is almost impossible to obtain a private audience of him by daylight now. A gentleman was intrusted by a friend who was leaving town with an open note for Mr. Young. He called at his residence; a domestic appeared and offered to conduct him to the back entrance. The bearer of the note—an officer of the United States Army—declined, saying that he was not in the habit of entering gentlemen's houses by the back door. The man disappeared, and after keeping the officer waiting a quarter of an hour, appeared at the front entrance and stated that the note must be conveyed to Brigham *by him*. The officer replied that, being an open note, he could deliver it to none but Brigham himself. He was told that President Young could not be seen. I believe he is occasionally visible in his office, but even this is rare. As I said before, no preaching goes on. All ward meetings, quorum meetings and religious meetings whatsoever are suspended. Rumors are afloat that the Bishops have received orders to transact all Church business; for that the Mormon Trinity, Brigham, Heber and Daniel are to be no more seen in public. Whether this is a preliminary step to their final leave of the Territory, time will prove. The faithful of course regard it as a manifest withdrawal of the smiles of heaven consequent on the Gentile spirit abroad here. They do not seem to reflect that if such be the cause, it looks marvelously like the triumph of that same spirit in the very places in which their Prophets declared the Gentile should never come. We of the unbelieving class consider it indicative of a degree of fear, which is certainly unbecoming their high claims to Divine protection. We who do not acknowledge those claims at all, but are firm believers in the terrors of evil consciences, can account for it in a very simple, natural manner. We recollect the ghost scene in "Richard III," and we have an indistinct sort of idea that certain couches here may be visited in a manner of which that is but a faint foreshadowing. Now that they have less public duties to excite the mind, it is barely possible that reflection may suggest some thought of the houses which have been desolated, the hearts which have been wrung, the affections which have been seared, the hopes which have been blighted, the ties which have been broken, and last, not least, the fearful amount of human life which has been wantonly and remorselessly sacrificed through their instrumentality. Who that can recall anything of the spectral train which entered this city in the Fall of 1856, dragging in their emaciated hands the handcarts which had cost the blood and sinew of so many brave hearts. Who that remembers the ghastly countenances, the haggard and dejected, but still something of triumphant, air of that wan troop of beings, but recollects the thrill of horror which their sufferings elicited on recital, from all who had souls "to feel another's woe," or minds to comprehend what humanity may be brought to endure through religious enthusiasm. "I don't pity them a bit, not a particle," was the feeling ejaculation which the sight elicited from the real author of all this suffering—and by this craftily timed remark, the expression of much sympathy from others which might have resulted in questioning the necessity of all this misery, was with held and checked. It is true that Brigham Young expressed himself as unable to rest night or day, when the chances of their being snowed-up in the mountains reached him, but one of the unfortunate train was sharp enough to observe that had he not sent out his people to help them in it might have been an ugly affair to settle with Government for the loss of so many lives. As it was, the mortality upon that awful journey will never be known until the day when the Eternal shall call to a fearful reckoning the men who so recklessly destroyed his creatures.

"Many among them," said an eye-witness to me, an intelligent and fragile looking young girl, who fortunately and almost miraculously survived, "Many among them died from mortification of the feet, through traveling twenty and thirty miles a day, dragging a hand-cart with 400 or 600 pounds over loose sandy soil, sprinkled with prickly pear and burrs of different kinds. Their shoes were all worn out, their feet swollen,—these burrs would pierce them in every direction, and under that burning sun, starved as they were, no wonder these sores ended in mortification and death. Others, worn to a shadow from incessant fatigue, unable to sustain life upon the miserable pittance of eight or ten ounces of flour daily, would sink down by the roadside to die or be devoured by wolves, when the captains of their companies would tardily and grudgingly afford the relief which earlier given might have saved their lives, and order a wagon to take them up, but we generally saw them next time, dead, and lying for burial—while seated upon the corpse, perhaps, was another wretched being devouring the miserable morsel he called breakfast. They seemed to lose all human feeling; they would snatch an old bone from each other as greedily as a pack of starved dogs might be expected to do—and close by, at the time others would be digging a grave in which fathers mothers or husbands were to take their last long sleep. I have seen as many as sixteen bodies laid in one grave!" Then came the snow; and then the poor remnant of the party had to experience all the horrors of starvation and frost. Delicate girls, nursing mothers, aged men and young children had to perform the work of oxen—wade half-frozen rivers and creeks—climb rugged hills and toil through valleys knee deep in snow, and still drag the everlasting hand-cart and its ceaseless load behind. I was told by one who was first to meet the party, of a young man who had been remarkable as a fine, generous, athletic young fellow, but then was worn and wasted to a skeleton; when spoken to, he burst into tears; and when told to cheer up, replied, in a tone of piteous distress: "I don't mind for myself; but if I die, what is to become of my mother and those poor girls? Even now, when we reach camp, I have not strength to sweep the snow away; they can't pitch the tent without, and it kills me—oh, it kills me—to see them suffer as they do." Tears choked further utterance, and the party who addressed him turned away also to hide their own. It is due to the Mormons who met them with teams to say that they did everything in their power to alleviate the distress. But no one doubts the sincerity or good-heartedness of the Mormon people, especially when bidden by Brigham on an errand agreeable to him. It is the heads which conceived and the hearts which carried out such a murderous plan, who deserve the eternal execration of humanity.

This too, be it remembered, was no exodus entailed upon this innocent people by Gentile persecution and religious intolerance. It was at the point of no Missourian bayonet that the hand-cart train of '56 was driven over the prairies of the West. No, it was by another weapon they were forced on to the doom which met so many. The tongue of their merciless leaders alone was the weapon employed, first to lure, and next to drive them to destruction. Why were they not permitted to remain a Winter in the States, where they could have obtained employ till Spring should offer the prospect of a journey free at least from the snows of the terrible South Pass? Why but because their impoverished condition on their arrival here would be such as to justify Brigham, in his later declaration that the time was not far distant when he would buy up the poor as slaves for a bushel of wheat. Well may he boast, as he did in one of his last discourses, of the gold his coffers inclose—gold which he averred it required a wagon and two yoke of cattle to haul to Provo. Where was it obtained, and by what means? Ten years ago he was not worth ten cents where probably he now owns ten thousand. Time and space would fail me to give accounts of how he obtains the wealth he boasts of. Volumes might be filled in relating it. I have spoken of the handcart system and its frightful consequences. I did not speak of the flour which was collected from house to house in this Territory by the minions of the church at that time, nor how readily the people gave it, for the teams which went out to convey it to the starving emigrants; nor how every pound which those emigrants received was carefully noted down, and afterwards charged to many at high prices! Who received the pay? Not the donors—but the Church. Again, when they sent around last year and levied a tax on every inhabitant for the support of their standing army, and when, shortly after that, the army was abolished, and notice given that all property subscribed would be refunded, how much of stock, clothing or saddlery, to say nothing of wheat and other food which each had given, was returned to the owners? Not three cents worth out of every ten. Yet again, while that army, or part of it, was out for long dreary weeks last Autumn doing its best, ignorant as it was, to defend its church and her authorities, word came into the city that its soldiers were half naked, and clothing was wanted to protect them from the frost, a call was again made on the inhabitants for donations of clothing, to be left at a store designated by the authorities. Obedient to the call—poor and destitute as hundreds were—mothers and sisters having already cut up their last remaining flannel petticoat for the husbands and brothers long since sent out in the Cañons—still obedient to the call—clothing absolutely wanted for the naked at home, was intrusted to the hands of the Church for the Mormon troops—and for even these hard wrung articles, the poor and infatuated creatures who received them, were charged—charged for what had literally been taken from the backs of their wives and children. A poor woman told me the other day only, of her husband having to pay four dollars for a half worn out article given him in Echo Cañon, and Brigham at the same time boasting of his coffers full of gold! Has the man no blushes for such barefaced robbery of the poor?

I have the honor to be

A CITIZEN OF UTAH.

Later from Salt Lake.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL—A GREAT INDIAN BATTLE—TWENTY-FOUR INDIANS KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

From the St. Joseph Journal, Aug. 16.

Early in the afternoon of Saturday, 14th inst., conductor A. Burns arrived in this city with the mail direct from Utah. The mail left Salt Lake City on the 24th of July. The news is unimportant. All of the Mormons who were able had returned from Provo. A number were left who were too poor to get away. Brigham Young had shut himself up in his residence, and a strong Mormon guard was stationed around it both night and day. He was afraid of being assassinated by his own people.

It has been very seasonable in Utah. Small grain looked well. Vegetables were plenty but sold at a very high price. General Johnston is going to break up his present encampment, remove a short distance and fix for Winter quarters.

Colonel Hoffman had not received his instructions, and was still at Fort Bridger when the mail passed. Some of Perry's trains were met crossing the mountains. The returning volunteers were overtaken and passed at Fort Bridger. Major Eastman's command was met at Sweetwater. Heavy rains had fallen between Cottonwood Springs and Fort Kearny.

Plum Creek was past fording, and it was with great difficulty that the mail party succeeded in crossing.

A band of seven hundred Pawnee Indians who had been run from the hunting grounds by the Camanches, Cheyennes and Arrappahoes, were seen on the Big Blue. The Pawnees had fought the three combined tribes a running fight of six days' duration. The Pawnees in the engagement had four warriors, two squaws and one papoose killed, and several wounded, but they succeeded in killing fifteen Cheyennes and two Arrappahoes and wounded several others. They came on with the mail as far as the Little Blue, where they encamped.

Large herds of buffalo were seen by the mail party, between Cottonwood Springs and Plum Creek. Mr. Fillmore, the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*; Mr. Swiney, leader of the band for the Seventh Infantry; Mr. Noe, of Indianapolis, Ind.; and Mr. Busch, of Weston, Mo., came passengers.

The Public Markets.

The new system of collecting the Market rents as compared with the old one:

TWO WEEKS ENDING AUG. 13, 1857.

Markets.	Eleven Clerks.	
Catharine	G. W. Kimmons	$149 68
Governeur	L. D. Hickox	6 84
Clinton	J. D. Forshay	224 24
		$380 86
Centre	J. S. Egbert	264 91
Jefferson	L. Osborn	76 02
		$340 93
Fulton	G. W. Isaacs	643 09
Franklin	G. W. Isaacs	30 00
		$673 09
Tompkins	H. L. Lane	55 99
Union	P. Pettit	49 50
Essex	A. A. Thomas	92 88
		$198 37
Washington	John Baum G. Goodhart	$2,124 00

TWO WEEKS ENDING AUG. 12, 1858.

Markets.	Six Collectors.		Dec.	Inc.
Catharine	J. E. Van Cleeff.	$172 21		
Governeur	J. E. Van Cleeff.	5 28		
Clinton	J. E. Van Cleeff.	295 54		$92 17
		$473 03		
Centre	James Reed	257 06		
Jefferson	James Reed	102 94		19 07
		$360 00		
Fulton	G. W. Isaacs	630 42		
Franklin	G. W. Isaacs	34 00	$8 67	
		$664 42		
Tompkins	H. S. La Fue	62 50		
Union	H. S. La Rue	50 41		
Essex	H. S. La Rue	90 15		4 69
		$203 06		
Washington*	Thomas Dunlap R. A. Haggerty	1,156 49 1,476 00		508 49
Total		$2,632 49	$8 67	$624 42 8 67

Increase for two weeks ending Aug. 12, '58....615 75

Total inc. for 4 weeks ending Aug. 12, '58. $1,219 12

Average increase for the year, $15,848 56

*Averaged as per returns prior to Receiver being appointed.

Business in the Court of Claims.—We are gratified to learn that there is no doubt the Court of Claims will be prepared, at its meeting on the first Monday of November, to determine all the cases heretofore submitted to it. The cases ordered to be reargued, in consequence of the death of Judge Gilchrist, will then be heard in order, after which those on the regular perfected trial docket are, we understand, to be taken up in their order and promptly disposed of. When the proofs in cases are closed and the record printed, it rests with the claimant's counsel to determine whether the case shall be placed early upon the trial docket. When he files his brief containing his statement of the facts and law, the only delay will be in preparing the Solicitor's brief in reply; and this delay will be short, as we understand that this portion of the Solicitor's duty is brought up to the present time, so that every cause in his hands is now ready for argument, when the necessary steps on the part of the claimant have been taken to enable him to do so. The present indications authorize the conclusion that the business in the Court of Claims will hereafter be as thoroughly considered and promptly dispatched as in any other tribunal where causes of the same complexity and magnitude are considered and determined. There is scarcely room to doubt that this Court will meet the expectations of the country, and prove one of our most useful institutions, and especially if modified in the particulars which we have heretofore suggested.—*Washington Union.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC.

The First Message Over the Atlantic Telegraph.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

TERMINATION OF THE FETES AT CHERBOURG.

Cotton Unchanged--Breadstuffs Lower--Consols 96 5-8.

[By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

Quebec, Sunday, Aug. 22.

The screw steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Liverpool, at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst., arrived at this port at half-past nine o'clock this forenoon.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 9½ P. M. of the 7th.

The screw steamship *North America*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at about 9 A. M., and the *Kangaroo* at about 11 A. M., of the 11th inst.

The ship *Magdalene*, at Liverpool from New-Orleans, fell in, off Key West, with a boat containing a seaman named G. L. Baker, belonging to the brig *West*, of Boston, which went ashore on the Florida coast. The brig was bound from Galveston to Liverpool. The sailor supposed the rest of the crew to have been drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Great anxiety was felt in regard to the Atlantic cable. The first regular message from Newfoundland was received at Valentia on the night of the 9th. The speed of transmission is said to be greater than was attained at Plymouth, and the currents were apparently as strong. The shares continued to be quoted at £900. No messages, except Government ones, can be sent during the electrical experiments, which were expected to occupy several weeks.

Victoria and Albert embarked at Gravesend on the 10th to visit their daughter, the Princess Frederick William.

At a meeting of the *Great Eastern* Steamship Company, it was resolved to receive offers for the purchase or charter of the ship, and to advertise her for sale at auction, and in the meantime to raise money on mortgage.

Thomas Pemberton Legg is gazetted to the Peerage.

The London *Times* reviews editorially the lamentable condition of Mexico, and concludes as follows:

"It seems there is nothing left for the United States but to consummate the work they have begun, and annex the land of Montezuma and Cortez, which, even under the lash of the slave driver, will not regret the illusion of the liberty of the Mexican Republic."

The telegraphic communication between the English shore and the Channel Islands had been successfully completed by a submarine cable.

As the *Arabia* was leaving Liverpool for New-York on the 7th, an absconder from New-York, named James Fitten, who was doubling on his pursuer, by returning to America, was arrested by the Police and lodged in jail. Nearly $30,000, in American Securities, was found in his possession.

A prospectus has been issued by the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph Company to complete the Mediterranean portion of the line to India. The project is to submerge a cable from Malta to Candia, whence lines will diverge to Constantinople and Alexandria.

The *Times* reiterates its objections to the Cherbourg demonstration, and argues that defensive measures on the part of England are absolutely necesary.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

London, 11th.—The daily news reports the Funds flat yesterday at 1-16 decline, owing to the nonappearance of the Government Broker as a buyer. Choice Bills were discounted at 2¼@2½ ℔ cent. The supply of money continued large.

Paris letters describe decidedly more confidence on the Bourse.

The *Times* City Article says funds closed firm notwithstanding the slight fall during the day.

Sir Jno. Lawrence, who is on his way home, has accepted the proffered seat in the new Indian Council.

The principal papers published to-day give long accounts of the voyage of the *Agamemnon*. The *Times* asks whether it would not be worthy of the nation to confer rewards upon her officers and crew.

The India Calcutta mail, July 4, and Madras 10th, had arrived at Alexandria. News of little importance. The rebels had returned in force to the jungles of Jugdispore. General Layard had resigned on account of ill health. The Gwalior rebels were believed to be making for Bhurtpore. Maun Singh was beseiged at Shagurh by the Begum's army. General Whitlock's force had captured Fierquan in Banda.

The Calcutta Import Market was quiet. Exchange 2s. 3d.@2s. 3⅜d.

CHINA.

Hong Kong dates are to June 23, and Pei-ho June —. The gun-boats had advanced to Tien-Sin without opposition, and commanded both the river and great canal. The English and French Ambassadors were located ashore near Tien-Sin.

The American and Russian fleet had followed the allies up the river.

A Mandarin of high rank, the second officer in the Empire, had arrived from Pekin as special Commissioner to negotiate.

Reinforcements continued to be dispatched from Hong Kong.

Canton continued much disturbed—several Europeans and Sepoys are reported as having been murdered.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 6¼d.; at Shanghae, 6s. 1d.

FRANCE.

The papers teem with accounts of the Cherbourg *fêtes*, which had concluded at a banquet on board *Le Bretagne*. Napoleon, in proposing Victoria's health, made a very amicable speech. He said the facts proved that hostile passions, aided by a few unfortunate incidents, did not succeed in altering either the friendship existing between the two crowns, or the desire of the two nations to remain at peace. He entertained a sincere hope that if attempts were made to stir up the old resentments and passions of another epoch, they would break to pieces upon common sense.

Prince Albert responded, expressing the most friendly sentiments on behalf of the Queen. He said she was happy at having an opportunity, by her presence at Cherbourg, of joining in endeavoring to strengthen as much as possible the bonds of friendship between the nations, a friendship based on mutual prosperity, and the blessing of Heaven would not be denied. He concluded by proposing a toast to the Emperor and Empress.

Queen Victoria left on the 6th under a triple salute.

The *fêtes* were continued on the 7th by the inauguration of the Napoleon dock and the launch of the man-of-war *Ville de Nantes*. The consumption of gunpowder during the *fêtes* was enormous.

It was rumored that Napoleon will return Victoria's visit in a private friendly way at Osborne during the Autumn.

The Emperor had ordered a pyramid of granite to be erected at the head of the new dock to perpetuate the Queen's visit.

The *fêtes* terminated on the 8th with the inauguration of the statues of Napoleon I. The Emperor delivered a pacific speech on the occasion, saying it appeared to be part of his destiny to accomplish by peace the great designs conceived during war. He said the Government would not wage war except in defence of the national honor and the great interests of the people.

The Imperial visitors embarked for Brest on the 8th.

Changes in the Diplomatic Corps were again much talked of.

The Emperor had definitely decided on the construction of a commercial port at Brest, and also the improvement of the port of L'Orient.

The Paris Corn market was dull and drooping.

The negotiations between the Government and the Railway Companies had been concluded by the Government guaranteeing the interest at 4⅝ per cent. on the amount expended on the new lines, provided the dividends on the old lines are reduced in a certain proportion.

The Paris Bourse was firm under the peaceful influences of the Cherbourg demonstration. The Three per cents closed on the 10th at 69f.

SPAIN.

Reports were current of ministerial changes, owing to General Rose de Olano having been summoned by Gijon to meet the Queen.

Saragossa had been declared a fortified place of the first-class, and new fortifications were to be raised there.

ITALY.

The Wheat crop in Naples had proved in general good, but the Oats and Barley had completely failed. The Maize crops were very large.

The Salerno prisoners had been conveyed to their places of punishment publicly in irons, and the proceeding caused considerable indignation among the people. Government persecution was being directed against the advocates of the prisoners.

HOLLAND.

Letters contradict in positive terms the alleged intention of the King to abdicate.

TURKEY.

The English and French Governments had decided on the prosecution of the assassins at Djidda, and Commissioners were to be sent out by the respective Governments.

AFRICA.

Late advices from the West Coast report that the British steamer *Trident* had brought into port as a prisoner the American ship *Eliza Gibbs*, filled with slave decks and stores.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mails to June 15 had reached England, but there is nothing of importance in addition to the telegraphic accounts.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days ending on the 10th inst., were 24,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on speculation and 1,800 bales for export. The market opened buoyant, but closed quiet, though prices remained steady at the quotations per *Arabia*.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. Prices of Goods and Yarns were firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.

The weather had been favorable for the Crops, and there had been a general slight reduction in prices of Breadstuffs. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour a trifle lower. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s. 6d.@22s; Ohio, 22s.@23s 6d. In Wheat a slight decline in the lower qualities had taken place; Red Western, 5s. 5d.@6s. 3d.; Red Southern, 5s. 10d.@6s. 3d.; White Western, 6s.@6s. 4d.; White Southern, 6s 10d.@7s. 3d. Corn was firm for inferior, and dull for good descriptions; White, 34s.@34s. 6d; Yellow, 33s.@33s. 6d.; White, *via* New-Orleans, 30s.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was generally steady. Beef, though unchanged in prices, was somewhat heavy. Pork was without alteration in rates and steady. Bacon was steady at last quoted rates. Lard is quiet. Sales in retail of choice at 60s. Tallow—Butchers' was offered at 50s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

In the Liverpool market Resin was steady at 4s.@4s. 2d. for common. Ashes were quiet at 33s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar closed firm at an advance of 6d. on all descriptions. Coffee was quiet at Friday's rates. Rice was steady, Carolina 19s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 39s.

LONDON MARKETS.

The market for Breadstuffs was dull at London. English Wheat was 1s. lower. Sugar was firm at an advance of 1s. Coffee—For good descriptions the market was firm, while for common qualities there was general heaviness. Tea—Quotations were barely maintained, at 10¼d. for Congou. Rice was firm. Tallow was firm at 49s. Linseed Oil was quoted 34s. 3d. Scotch Pig Iron, 55s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was no change to note in the condition of the London Money market. Consols for money closed at 96½@96⅝, and for account 96⅝.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Stocks was dull, but prices were without alteration.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Departure of the Hermann for California.

The steamship *Hermann* is announced to sail for California and Fraser River direct, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., to-day. Her detention was unavoidable, on account of unfinished carpenter's work in making the alterations which have been necessary in fitting her for the present voyage. She will carry more passengers direct to the Pacific than any other merchant vessel that has ever doubled Cape Horn. The *Hermann*, however, will go through the Straits of Magellan. She goes literally full of passengers, and what with her large supply of coal, the largest stock of provisions ever put on board of any steamer at this port before, and the baggage of her passengers, she is deeply loaded, drawing about 22½ feet of water. There are the following number of berths for passengers:

Steerage	430
Steerage—main deck	69
Second Cabin—in 43 state rooms	129
Main Saloon—in 21 state rooms	42
Lower Saloon—in 11 state rooms	66
Total	736

The accommodations for 1st and 2d-cabin passengers are excellent, the main saloon being very roomy and well-ventilated. The state-rooms off this saloon nearly all communicate with each other, which, by opening the doors, affords opportunity during the day for the free circulation of air fore and aft. There are only two berths in each of these rooms. The state-rooms in the second or lower cabin are larger, but have from two to four berths in each. A double line of snug state-rooms has also been built upon the upper deck, with two berths in each, where rooms for the accommodation of the officers, the Purser and the Surgeon, are provided. The state-rooms forward, on the middle deck, have been removed, and every square foot of space is now occupied by temporary berths for steerage passengers, which are rather too compact for health or comfort. The same is true of the berths on the main deck, very little space being allowed for the entrance and egress of the passengers. Without a rigid attention to ventilation and cleanliness it will be next to impossible for so large a number of persons to avoid sickness in passing twice through the tropics in this confined place.

Captain Cavendy was long commander of the *Hermann*, when she was in the Bremen line, is esteemed a thorough seaman, a superior navigator, and is withal, considerate and attentive to his passengers. The chief officer is Captain Patterson, formerly connected with the Collins line of steamers, and the second officer, Joseph Russell, was employed in the old Bremen line. The third mate, Joseph Cavendy, is a relative of the Captain, and a good seaman. Mr. Wood, the steward, has had much experience in the same capacity on board the Collins steamers. Mr. Maxon, the former engineer of the *Hermann*, also goes out in her, with an able corps of assistants. She carries about 120 men all told. The time allowed for the passage to San Francisco, including the stoppages at Rio and Valparaiso, is about 70 days. The *Washington*, it is said, will follow the *Hermann*, in about a month. The fare charged is as follows:

To Rio Janeiro—First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100; third cabin, $75.

To Valparaiso—First cabin, $175; second cabin, $125.

To San Francisco—First Cabin, $200; second cabin, $150; third cabin, $100.

To Fraser River—First cabin, $225; second cabin, $175; third cabin, $125.

Each passenger is allowed ten cubic feet for baggage, to weigh within 250 pounds. Surplus charged according to rates for freight.

Sailing of the Galway Steamer Prince Albert.—The New steamship *Prince Albert*, of the Galway line, Captain Waters, left this port on Saturday, about 1 o'clock P. M., with forty-two cabin, and about two hundred steerage and second cabin passengers. Her cargo consisted of four hundred tons of freight. To give *éclat* to the opening of this new steamship line to Ireland, the departure as well as the arrival of the *Prince Albert* was made the occasion of some festivities which were undertaken and carried out on an extensive scale. A steamboat was chartered to convey a party of friends down the bay, which were entertained on board while the vessel was passing through the Narrows. There was considerable powder burnt in the way of salutes, and a large display of bunting. The vessels at Quarantine paid her the usual compliments as she passed. The steamer having got well outside of the Hook, the escorting steamer, with the enthusiastic party, returned to the City, delighted with their trip, and particularly so with the quality of the edibles and Champaigne which were provided on board.

Drowned.—Two young men, apparently about 20 years of age, were drowned, yesterday, while bathing near the Fort Richmond dock, at the Narrows, Staten Island. Their names were not ascertained nor their bodies recovered. It appears that one of them got beyond his depth, or was seized with cramps and called the other to assist him, which, when the latter attempted to do, he was drawn under by the drowning man and both perished.

ENGLAND.

Landing at Liverpool—Baggage-Smashing—Trials of Tourists—Way Notes to the Metropolis—Chatsworth, Kenilworth, Stratford—Oxford—The Duke of Malakoff—Shakespeare's House—An Oxford Cicerone—London.

Editorial Correspondence.

London, Friday, July 23, 1858.

There is a popular impression that rudeness and rowdyism among hackmen and draymen are confined to New-York. From one or two instances which fell under my observation at Liverpool, I think this is decidedly a mistake;—though I mention the fact rather for the instruction of future *voyageurs* than from any personal inconvenience which I myself sustained. We were landed from the *Persia*, which was anchored in the stream, in a tug, upon which the luggage was collected in an immense heap, to be taken to the Railway station by public porters. The passengers were, as usual, impatient to reach the first train for London, and so far as they were concerned they were in ample time. But just at the last moment up came two enormous drays,—marked the property of one William Hanson,—loaded with luggage, upon which were seated three or four burly fellows, who became at once objects of the most intense interest to the bustling crowd, but not a trunk would they put down until they had received a *shilling*,—and the remonstrances of here and there a passenger led to the most violent discussions, which only delayed the rest, and finally converted the whole crowd into an indignant and excited mob. I have never seen anything worse upon a New-York dock;—and, in spite of the traditional order and regularity with which things are supposed to be managed at English Railway stations, it would be very difficult to match in America the utter and hopeless confusion which attended the departure of that morning's train. Nobody could find his luggage or his seat. Everybody was in everybody else's way. The system of checking the baggage,—which prevails with us and upon the Continent,—is yet unknown in Liverpool, and upon the English roads generally,—and the whole operation of getting under way was, to a stranger, intensely bewildering and annoying. I escaped it all by putting my luggage upon a hack at the dock, and driving with it directly to the station;—but Mr. W., who had been less fortunate, succeeded in regaining his from the public cart only after a lavish expenditure of bribes, and even then half an hour too late for the morning train.

While I am on the subject of grievances I may as well mention another. Placards announce every where that employes at the Railway stations are not allowed to receive gratuities. In this particular, as in many others, the supposed tyranny of British law has only an ocular existence; it is "all in your eye." I don't think there is anybody employed within half a mile of an English railway who is above being bribed. The magnificent guard—who parades the platform covered with badges which look like the orders and decorations of some great conqueror—readily takes a shilling for showing you a seat in an empty car. The porter pockets your sixpence for looking at your luggage, and takes twice the amount for calling a cab—without being weighed down, in either case, by a guilty consciousness of having broken the law. It is not at all difficult to obtain abundant civility and attention while traveling by rail; but you must "know the ropes" and be lavish of small change.

Most of our fellow passengers rushed instantly to London. As I had to be there the last of the following week and was not anxious to spend many days in the city, I took three days to reach it—spending Sunday at Chatsworth, and taking Matlock Bath, Kenilworth, Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon and Oxford on the way. Most Americans traveling for pleasure postpone this interesting excursion until their return. I think they make a mistake,—especially if they land at Liverpool. There can be no better introduction to the old world—no more delightful entrance into English life,—than through the wild scenery of Derbyshire, the unrivalled luxury of Chatsworth and the beautiful region which the genius of Shakespeare has made classic ground for all nations and through all time. I had visited it before but could not resist the temptation of seeing it again;—though of the hundreds whom the *Persia* brought with us Mr. and Mrs. W. and myself were the only ones who took this route. We had delightful weather and a charming time. Though a little past the season when English scenery wears its brightest hues, recent rains had refreshed the fields and given new life to the unequalled green of the English meadows.

We spent Sunday at Jepsar's Inn at Edensor,—as good an inn, in as beautiful a spot, as can be found in England. Ex-Governor Fish had left there with his family but a few days before, on his way to Scotland and Ireland. An elderly maiden and her mother—American ladies who had been making the tour of Europe alone, relying upon the casual attentions and civilities of their countrymen for aid and comfort—did us the honor of introducing themselves and proposing to join our party in excursions about the neighborhood; but as our party was already very much to our own liking, and we were unwilling to experiment upon it, we denied ourselves the proffered pleasure of their society. I think it quite likely that we were properly punished for what they doubtless regarded as our discourtesy, by the loss we thus sustained; but we felt bound to practice this bit of self-denial for their benefit, and as a matter of principle we spent the whole day in wandering over the grounds of that magnificent park—one of the largest and certainly the most beautiful in England. The late Duke of Devonshire was accustomed to spend a part of every season here. He always came with a large retinue of friends—never less than fifty or sixty—with a corresponding train of servants, a stud of horses and everything in keeping therewith. Though a bachelor, he was fond of gay society and his stay at Chatsworth was always the occasion of high festivity. He died quite suddenly during the last Winter at his neighboring seat at Hardwick, and is buried in a common grave, without monument or even headstone as yet, in the church-yard of Edensor—the village which he built for his dependants upon his own grounds. His successor in these great estates, the Earl of Burlington, has only been to Chatsworth to take possession. He has a family—his son, Lord Cavendish, being now in the United States;—and he finds the expense of living at Chatsworth, if not beyond his means yet decidedly beyond his inclinations. I have heard it said that, with a full house and in complete style, it falls not much under £1,000 a day. The late Earl was popular with his tenants—being kind in his temper and conciliatory in his manners. The grounds and mansion at Chatsworth are now kept up merely for show. Visitors are admitted freely to both,—are shown by pleasant and intelligent servants through the galleries and state-rooms, and by the gardener over the extensive and beautiful grounds. As each party passes through, the magnificent waterworks are set in motion for their benefit,—the fountains play, and the splendid cascade comes tumbling down over its beautiful waterfalls and over the long succession of steps which have been cut for its course. All this sumptuous magnificence is thus kept up for the public—for casual visitors from America and all parts of the world—who, with or without fee, as they may see fit, have free access to all parts of it. The Duke has the trouble and expense of maintaining it;—we have the pleasure and enjoyment of it without these draw-backs. My friends and I climbed the great hill behind the mansion;—we rested an hour at the foot of the tower which commands a superb view of the whole surrounding region;—we wandered through the forest, by the little lake that supplies the fountains, under the beautiful pines whose "soft and soul-like sound" gives voice to the passing breeze,—and lounged for an hour at the foot of the cascade that leaps from the brow of the hill;—we finally sought shelter under a magnificent cedar of Lebanon from the heavy rain which a splendid thunder-storm had collected and discharged above our heads. Presently the clouds rolled away—the sun came out and made the oaks and the meadows and the silver Derwent glitter with new lustre under its beams, and we wandered back to our lodgings, after a day of as pure and calm delight as it not often falls to the lot of mere mortals to enjoy.

The next day we went on to Warwick, and almost the first person we saw was the Duke of MALAKOFF—the old veteran PELISSIER—whom Mr. W. at once recognized from having very often seen him in Paris. He was making the tour of England, quietly, generally in fact as well as form, *incognito*, and without retinue or show of any kind. He was walking about the streets, with two young men—his secretaries, I believe—looking about him, and staring at everything, very much as ordinary mortals do upon a sight-seeing excursion. He came afterwards into the Warwick Arms, and ordered bread, cheese and beer for lunch; strolled with the rest of us through Warwick Castle; hurried everybody; walked to the Railway-Station, and was whirled away, having "done" Warwick very much after the manner of a six weeks' tourist. He is short, reasonably stout, has short grey hair, and a short grey moustache; wore a dark frock-coat, with light trousers, and had a prompt manner, an erect carriage, and a rapid, precise walk, which could only belong to a military man. He has since gone to Liverpool, where, as you will have seen from the papers, he had quite a distinguished reception.

The SHAKESPEARE House at Stratford-on-Avon has, as you know, been separated from the adjoining houses and is now in the process of being "restored." The isolation is all well enough; but the restoration will amount simply to *rebuilding* it. One half of it now looks like a perfectly new house. The old style of building, it is true, has been imitated,—but the timbers and other material are all new, and the whole has the appearance of a thoroughly modern structure. Still further changes are going on in the interior, and before long visitors may see the *successor* of SHAKESPEARE's house, but very little of the house itself. The room in which he was born, however, is as yet untouched; and as it is in a very good state of preservation, we may reasonably hope it will remain yet for many years in its present condition.

In the picture gallery of Warwick Castle my attention was attracted by a portrait of SHAKESPEARE, of which I had neither seen or heard anything before. It is a two-thirds length,—representing the poet standing behind a table, with a pen in his hand. The face is not unlike that of the Chandos portrait. I had no time to inquire into its history, though I presume it is well known to all students of the Shakespeare literature. It is a pleasing and striking picture, though I suppose with but slender claims to authenticity.

We came on to London on Wednesday night—stopping at Oxford just long enough to wander an hour or two about the town, and to have our wonder excited at the ineffable and inconceivable stupidity of the creatures who are put off upon travelers, by hotel keepers, in nearly all English towns as *guides*. The man whom our host at the Mitre imposed upon us in that capacity, informed us that the great JOHNSON studied his dictionary in a corner of one of the college buildings. Mr. W. asked him if he succeeded in learning it. The question being a little out of the usual routine, stumped him at first, but he rallied and replied that he believed he did. We paid him two shillings to leave us, and considered that we had decidedly the best of the bargain.

Yours, H. J. R.

LONDON.

The Prorogation of Parliament—State of Parties—The Future Position of Ministers—Preliminaries of the Cherbourg Fetes—The Chess Combat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2, 1858.

Let me account at once for my sudden hegira from the historical precincts of Worcester, Tewkesbury, and Evesham, haunted with the memories of the great wars by which the England of our ancestors learned to know and shape itself back to this centre of modern English life and politics, *not* by my anxiety to witness the prorogation of a Parliament which has done all its usual portion of talking, and rather more than its anticipated portion of work—but by my determination, taken at the eleventh hour, to visit France and Cherbourg in a "convenient" yacht, and to report to you in a purely non-professional way upon the outline of the great military preparations which France has made under her "third" Emperor, for disputing with her "hereditary foe" the dominion of the seas. The prorogation took place last night with the prescribed formalities, the throne being duly uncovered, that all lieges, witnessing its unveiled splendors of gold and crimson, far surpassing the peacock throne of Siam in magnificence, might be thereby somewhat comforted for the absence of the royal lady whose smile is the sunshine, *faute de mieux*, of these British Isles. The customary speech you will find dissected with the skillful anatomy of partisan hate in the *Times* of this morning, and in yesterday's leader, covering the broad sheet of the giant journal, you will peruse the summing up, of course, by the Right Hon. ROBERT LOWE, of the proceedings of the session. The net result of the criticism upon the quasi-royal effusion is that Lord SALISBURY is not so familiar with English grammar as his brother, Lord ROBERT CECIL, is supposed to be with the affairs of the English Church. The net result of the summing up is that the Derby Ministry, on the whole, have astonished everybody by the practical skill and good sense they have shown in administering the affairs of the United Kingdom—but that they have not gained any real foothold, *as a Government*, in the confidence of the country. This seems to me to be, so far as I am able to judge the general conviction of dispassionate men. The poignant sarcasm which the *Times* applies, in its affected laudation of Lord MALMESBURY as the most successful of the active Ministers of the Crown, is greatly relished here, but will hardly be appreciated on our side of the water. The personal insignificance of the British Foreign Secretary, however, is here an admitted fact, and the praises which the leading journal bestows on him are, therefore, so many whips and scorpions laid upon the backs of his cleverer and more pretentious colleagues. Yet on the whole, we Americans may admit that Lord MALMESBURY deserves, at least, the credit of frankness and business perception in his dealings with ourselves, and we may therefore look forward to a continued reign of his party—which involves, of course, a continuance of his leadership in his functions—with amiable equanimity. Lord LYNDHURST and Lord ABERDEEN may settle between them the great question whether Great Britain ever did or did not claim the right to go behind our flag in time of peace for the verification of the right of vessels to bear it. The essential fact remains—and Lord MALMESBURY is the first English functionary who has officially admitted it—that no such right exists.

The "liberal" policy of the present English Government, in regard to home affairs, is more dubious, and out of the same new home difficulties will in due time be educed. The emancipation of the Jews with the unwilling consent, or indeed, in spite of the lords, is a *seeming* victory of liberal opinion, which is likely, as I have already said, to be neutralized by the practical dislike of the English people, as a people, to the Jews as a national organization. England has established Baron ROTHSCHILD's right to a seat in the Commons, and now you will see, I am convinced, that London will refuse the legalized representative the position which she demanded for the same representative where his rights—and in his rights, her own—were contested. The abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament has already been neutralized in the same way by the adoption of a law making it quite proper for any candidate to secure a majority in his own favor by buying up or forestalling all the wheeled vehicles in the country-side, it being fairly understood that any intending M. P. may offer a free ride to the polls to his intelligent constituents. Nothing can be more certain than that a "property qualification" will be extralegally applied to the securing of seats in the Lower House. In their jubilation over the victory of this "fifth point of the Charter," the radicals have quite forgotten that to them it has really just about the value of a fifth wheel to a coach, while members of Parliament are still unpaid, and constituents still lazy enough in the legs to prefer riding in hackney carriages to trudging over the turnpikes on foot. Far more symptomatically important is the abolition from the prayer-book of the "special services" in commemoration of political events, like the Gunpowder Plot and the Restoration. The Church in England is a buttress of the State, and all attacks on the Church presage much. The Church-Rates question, for instance, is only adjourned, and its revival must be watched closely by those who would learn whither England is drifting.

The Foreign Relations of England are but little changed since the Derbyites came into power. For the hour, England occupies, per force, a secondary place to France in the councils of Europe, and the *fêtes* at Cherbourg will go far to confirm this state of affairs. But I need not tell you that it is already producing its effects in England, and that a day of reckoning will surely come. Never was the horizon of Europe more dark with gathering mischief than in these warm, hazy, quiet days of August, which are to witness a Congress of Princes at Cherbourg, and a general felicitation of NAPOLEON III. over his brilliant success as the "Pacificator of the Continent." You will perceive that only about 100 members of the House of Commons have accepted the arrangements made for them on board of the splendid steamer *Pera*, and I must further call your attention to the fact that no small proportion of this century of excursionists is made up of the extreme Radical and "unaristocratic" members of the House. Mr. HERBERT INGRAM, of the *Illustrated News*, Mr. WYLD, the map-maker, (others wish for him better success in making law than he has attained, at least than he has *deserved*, in his earlier profession,) Mr. NICOLL, the Regent-street tailor, Mr. AYRTON, the most portentous bore of reform, Mr. CONINGHAM, the handsome Radical of Brighton, with a weakness for West-End parties, have all set forth their names as visitors of deferential homage to the great Emperor, whom most of them, to their constituencies, have so freely denounced as a monster of insidious iniquity. Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. MONCKTON MILNES are indeed almost the only conspicuous non-military members of the Commons House whose names you will find in the list of visitors. Scotland and her moors may account in part for this abstinence of the English higher classes from a *fête* to which all England was so specially bidden—but neither Scotland nor the Continent are at the bottom of the business. The English better-orders are thoroughly vexed and angry at these new pretentions of their imperial ally to rule the waves by sea as well as the roast by Council Boards, and they "abstain" from his spectacle, just as the "Faubourg" abstains from his balls. He can, however, I presume, bear the deprivation, if the Continent will but come and see what wonders he has done, and for the Continent one English lord is so like another that Lords ASHLEY and PEVENSEY, with the Queen and her retinue, will seem to make up quite a "House of Peers," not to mention Lord SHEFFIELD, who will probably be supposed to be the sole owner and feudal tyrant of the celebrated city of scissors.

From the game of war to the game of chess is an easy leap, and though the post presses, I must take time to explain to the lovers of the "noblest of arts" that it was *you*, and not *I*, who made Mr. MORPHY beat the distinguished LEWEN, of whom no one ever heard at the St. George's Club. It was Mr. LOWENTHAL whom he beat on his first visit, when he so astonished the mind of good old Mr. STAUNTON, at an expense to that gentleman of fifteen shillings, and to the infinite delight of Mr. HARWITZ, who, knowing MORPHY, sat by enjoying the joke with Mr. LOWENTHAL too. Mr. MORPHY is now playing a match of seven games, Mr. ANDERSEN being not yet come from Hungary. On Saturday night Mr. MORPHY had won five games and been beaten in one, "purely by accident," as one of his neat British critics confessed to me. In fact he is admitted to be, not only better than any player in England, but quite beyond comparison with any. What one of the London papers may mean by saying that his playing has "not quite equalled expectation," I am, therefore, at a loss to imagine. Perhaps they imagined he would give Mr. STAUNTON two castles and a knight!

Turkish Fanaticism—Continental Politics—Journey of the Count Cavour—The Two Sicilies—The Wars in India and China.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

We have news to-day of further excesses of Turkish fanaticism upon the hapless Christian population of Bosnia. Whole districts are said to be depopulated, and the greatest cruelties to have been inflicted by the semi-barbarous troops quartered in the Province upon the disaffected inhabitants, who are described as flying in all directions, abandoning their farms and dwellings to the vindictive spoilers. To prevent their escape over the Austrian frontier, a military cordon is said to have been drawn by the relentless Beys who command the irregular forces of the Sultan; and the Austrian Government, which has long coveted the possession of the Bosnian territory, is not sorry to have another excuse for concentrating its forces near the boundary line. It was but the other day that a piteous cry for mercy was heard from the Christians of Candia. Their prayers for protection were embodied in a memorial which ought to touch the heart of Christendom, if modern Christendom indeed affords itself the possession of such an organ. The Candiotes describe in terrible details the burning of their homesteads, the destruction of their crops, the uprooting of their vineyards, the felling of their timber trees, the rifling of their temples, the desecration of their altars, the torturing of their priests, and the violation of their women. *Mutato nomine.* The same ghastly tale might be told of Bosnia and the Herzagovine; and none can tell how soon other Provinces of the ungoverned empire, whereof ABDUL-MEDJID is the titular sovereign, may have the same fearful experience of Moslem cruelty. Russia, Austria and France look on unmoved, but they are biding their time. A curious confirmation has just reached me of the ominous tardiness attributed some weeks ago to the French Government in exacting retribution for the massacre at Djidda. I suspect it will be found that no instances, however urgent on the part of our foreign office here, have been able to induce a corresponding decision of tone on the part of M. WALEWSKI, or M. THOUVENAL, the Imperial Envoy at Constantinople. They prefer to let the question hang, alleging, with *mauvaise plaisanterie*, that they do not wish to hazard the loyalty of their Mohammedan subjects in Africa by any measures of severity at the port of Mecca. Very little scruple would be felt, I apprehend, regarding the religious ill-humor of the Kabyles if it suited the purpose of the Tuileries to make a fitting example of the cowardly murderers of its Consular Agent in the Red Sea. But the truth is that LOUIS NAPOLEON does not feel himself yet quite ready to take the ambitious plunge he is believed to meditate in the Levant; and the other despotic powers will probably wait until he is prepared to join them in the work of Turkey's partition. A better understanding is thought to exist between the Courts of Vienna and Paris. Count CAVOUR was, it is said, advised by the French Emperor, during his recent visit to Plombières, to observe a policy of forbearance and circumspection towards the other Governments of Italy, and more especially towards that of Austria. How ungrateful such advice must have been to the feelings of the courageous and able Minister we may readily guess, intimating, as it plainly did, that in case of quarrel nothing was to be expected in the way of support from France. Piedmont knows too well that she has nothing to look to from the present Ministers of England, who are meditating, it is said, in concert with the Government of France, the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Court of Naples. Those relations, it will be recollected, were broken off in 1856, because the advice tendered by the others after the peace at Paris, in favor of political amelioration in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, was unequivocally rejected by King Bomba. Nothing has since occurred to alter the relative position of the good advisers and the ill advised. POERIO still languishes in prison, with others of the Constitutionalists of 1848; and a new batch of victims, found guilty of the attempt of the *Cagliari*, have just been sentenced to their thirty years' incarceration in the dungeon of Favignano. No concession of any sort has been wrung from the Neapolitan despot; yet we are, it is supposed, about to witness the reëstablishment of French and English Embassies in his capital.

Anxiety regarding the issue of the great Sepoy mutiny has for some time been dying out amongst us; and the last advices have tended materially to strengthen the feelings of confidence with which we are now learning to regard the restoration of British ascendency in the disturbed districts. The estimates, indeed, of the European force which it is supposed will be indispensable to preserve tranquillity for several years to come, is indeed a serious drawback on our satisfaction. There are, at this moment, little short of 80,000 Europeans of all arms in garrison and in the field in India, besides upwards of 300,000 Asiatic troops of various races. The drain which such an English force will necessarily cause on our youthful population may not seem a serious matter to those who take serious thought of nothing save what immediately concerns themselves. But taken to account at a period of unparalleled emigration, along with an increasing drain, both civil and military, in China, it is a subject which no wise man will contemptuously disregard. We have gone so far in the China business now that it is difficult to say where or how we are to stop; and the tendency to territorial aggrandizement on the part of every enterprising people is so strong that I doubt whether any Administration could afford to close the proceedings already taken against the Chinese authorities without some cession on the coast more or less valuable. For my own part, I am, I confess, a sceptic as to the value of such acquisitions. It would, I think, be an immense detriment to the real interests of our country if our rulers were permitted to begin the same career of quasi-commercial and really territorial annexation in the Celestial Empire that they were suffered to do a century ago in the Empire of Aurungzebe. Russia and France do not seem, however, much inclined, any more than our own Government, to stand by as idle spectators of the scene; and beyond the possession of a port or two as safe places for Consular residence, I devoutly hope that the Lord of the Mandarins may not be deprived by us of any of his unwieldy possessions.

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK

NUMBER SIX.

Upper Saranac—A Fine Echo—Fishing at Buoys—Ampersand—Trout Fishing—A Crooked Stream—Slaughtering Deer—Great Trout Fishing—Raquette River—Down the Raquette.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RACKETT RIVER, Thursday, July 15, 1858.

DEAR R——: With a brisk west wind driving the fragmentary clouds before it, and the light mist springing up the sides of the distant blue mountains, with that elastic movement which tells of pure air and fine weather, we set out from Bartlett's in high spirits. To hear my companions cry out, "Ho! for the woods!" one would think they had just left the crowded streets of a city, instead of a single clearing, fifty miles from anybody. A carrying place of a quarter of a mile, round some rapids from Bartlett's, brought us on the Upper Saranac. Leaving this unexplored, we crossed the foot of it to another carrying place of a mile, which would bring us on the waters that run into the Raquette River. By the way, did it ever occur to you what an extraordinary watershed the State of New-York is. It helps supply Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, the River St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, the Atlantic Ocean, and last of all, the Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico.

In crossing this portion of the Upper Saranac, when within about a mile of the carrying-place, you find a little to the right of your course a spot where there is an extraordinary echo. The voice is repeated five distinct times. The last and fifth time the echo is exceedingly soft and musical, reversing the rule that makes the echo from the summit of the Wengern Alp so startling. There *ten* distant echoes return on the discharge of a mortar, tumbling back in extraordinary confusion and rapidity until the ninth is counted, when there is a pause, and the whole seems one. Suddenly, and without premonition, there comes thundering through the clear atmosphere a report seemingly louder than the original explosion, and which rolls and rattles, and storms through the cliffs, as if about to unseat them and send them headlong to the gulfs below. It is the voice of the stern and distant Wetterhorn, bidding his children keep silence.

The spot on the Saranac from which the echo is best heard is near Cory's buoy. You must know that in every lake on which is a single settler there are one or more buoys. Earlier and later in the season than this, when they fish in deep water for the large lake trout, they fish entirely around buoys. These are simply billets of wood, anchored by a bark rope and stone. Around this, previous to fishing, they will cast quantities of chopped minnows and small fish. They thus make a feeding-ground for the trout. When these have got assembled in large numbers, the fisherman goes out with his lines, and hitching his boat to the buoy, drops in upon the crowd fifty feet below. The accounts of the quantities sometimes taken in this way would seem fabulous. A friend of mine, with his guide, once took sixty pounds in a little more than an hour, and left them biting as voraciously as at the first.

A settler at the further end of the carrying-place keeps a horse and wagon to draw over the boats of sportsmen who take this route. While this was being done, F—— and I shouldered our rifles, and striking through the woods, soon came to Ampersand Pond, as the beautiful lakelet is called on which we were to launch our boats. There we met a party on their return route, whose appearance certainly would not tempt a novice to try his experience. Their faces and necks were all scarred up, and about the color of boiled lobster. They had been out only five days, but in that time the thorough phlebotomy practiced by the mosquitoes and midges had completely disfigured them. The midges are worse than the mosquitoes, for almost invisible from their small size, they penetrate everywhere. WEBSTER, in his *Dictionary*, says the word "midge" is not much used. If he had visited the Adirondack before he compiled his work he would have left that out. He would have found that the word comprised half the vernacular of this region.

These two gentlemen said they had killed five deer. That was at the rate of one a day. I could not but ask mentally what they did with the carcases. One would be ample for the whole four for five days; hence the four others must have been shot down for sport, and left to rot on the shores. This is constantly done by men who visit this region in Summer, and who call themselves sportsmen. They cannot bring out the deer in hot weather, and they cannot resist the temptation to fire at every one they see, and hence the butchery. I was told of one clergyman, a doctor of divinity who had done this in one section of this region so long that the scattered settlers and guides at length sent him word that if he ever came there again they would make an example of him, and he has since prudently staid away. I had started for Mud Lake, a region seldom visited, as it is difficult of access, and where guides are very unwilling to go. Left so much to itself, it is thronged with game. MARTIN told me before we started that two men, common marauders, had gone in before me, who would slaughter deer by the wholesale, and he had no doubt that I should be able to trace their route up Bog River by the smell of decaying carcases they had left on the shore. I inquired their number, and ascertaining that my party was a third stronger than theirs, I told him *that* work would stop when I reached them. Sportsmen who wish to visit this region should club together, and authorize guides whose routes lie through and in the vicinity of these feeding grounds of deer to prosecute every such interloper. They would gladly do it if others would pay for the trouble and expense of going 60 or 100 miles to procure a writ. Independent of the mere waste and brutality of the thing, the practice is supremely selfish. Parties who travel through this wilderness have to depend entirely on fish and deer for food, and though the sucking does are worthless, bucks and yearling does are very eatable, and the saddle of one is indispensable to the comforts of a camp. But deer leave the place where decaying carcases are left. The fetid odor that arises from them fills the surrounding atmosphere to a great extent, and the deer, with his keen smelling powers, will snuff it a mile away, and avoid the spot with instinctive fear.

Soon as our first boat arrived, we took one guide and started for the foot of the pond where a cold stream comes in, to take some trout while the other two guides and boats with the baggage were getting across. After rowing a mile, we reached the spot, and soon the smooth surface of the lake was alive with the leaping fish. In a short time we caught more than we could eat for dinner, and our boats heaving in sight, we reeled up and prepared to descend Stony Creek to the Raquette River. This erratic stream enters the lake at one extremity, and instead of passing across or through, turns directly back as if its only object was to run through a ring and string this pretty sheet of water on itself like a pendant on a cord. So near together are the inlet and outlet that one can stand on the point of land made by the two streams, and without moving from his place, fish in both.

Of all the crooked streams it has been my fortune to see or traverse, this certainly will bear the palm. So sharp are the angles, that in turning them the boat seems to swing on its bow as a pivot, and comes round with a swirling sound. A snake in motion is a straight line compared to it. In one place it is only three rods across a neck of land to the river again, while following the channel it is a mile to the same point. In the Fall there is good fishing in this creek. BROWN, the sculptor, told me that he once took from a single pool as fast as he could cast his line, thirty trout that weighed sixty pounds.

At length we twisted out of this snarled-up stream and shot forth upon the dark bosom of the Raquette, which we were to follow twenty miles through the solemn forest before leaving it for Great Tupper's Lake. The Raquette River is a broad stream and flowing through a level country and over a sandy bed, presents a smooth surface, and sweeps noiselessly on through the silent forest. There is something exceedingly solemn and impressive in thus moving on hour after hour hemmed in by those walls of green that leave you but a narrow strip of sky overhead, and which bends and turns with the rushing stream.

Yours, truly, H.

FROM THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

Sunday in the Notch—Up Eagle Cliff—Thomas Starr King and Mr. Thompson of Salem—A Cool and Comfortable Seclusion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FLUME HOUSE, Franconia Mountain, Aug. 16, 1858.

Sunday, all day, the clouds were hovering over the mountains, at times rolling down into the valley and threatening rain. It must have rained in the Notch, but here, the threat never outlived the minute it was made in. There was much discussion in the morning about the proper way of spending the day. A party of Boston ladies were very anxious to ascend Mount Lafayette. The mud, the steep rocks on the road, the cloudy sky, would not have quite dissuaded them, "But, FANNY," said SALLIE, "suppose you should roll off your horse and be killed, it would get into the newspapers, and the very rock be pointed out for a hundred years to come where a beautiful young lady was killed on Sunday;"—this settled it, and Mount Lafayette was not mentioned again except to note how the clouds mustered about it afternoon, as if to guard it against intrusion on its rest day, and would not allow the circling wind to pluck one fleece until the sun had set, and the twilight had untwisted the light and spread the rosy rays over the Northern and Southern heavens, the golden on the west, and from where they failed, the blues, on, past the zenith to the northern limit. But would it break the Sabbath to go up Pemigewasset? Now Mount Pemigewasset is a neat, comfortable little mountain, just out of the back hall-door. It is only a mile and a half from the Flume House; the ascent is easy, and they say that the view is but little inferior to that from its loftier and more noted brothers. Sure it were no sin to walk a mile and a half into the woods on Sunday, even if the walk were slightly ascending, and at the end of it there were a view of charming beauty,—revealing clusters of mountains beyond these, that seem, from the valley the outer rim of the world—a valley sixty or seventy miles in extent, and a precipitous ledge from the very summit to the foot of the mountain, as if the sons of Anak, when they attempted to remove Pemigewasset, made a clean cut from bottom to top and wheeled off all the loose dirt before, with their crows and picks cutting off any more. Was it any more sinful, argued the Philadelphia ladies, to be taking a walk that night incidentally—for there was the cloud on the peak now, making the vision all a matter of uncertainty—reveal such delicious landscapes, than for you, gentlemen, to sit on the piazza talking creeds half the time and flirting with the ladies the rest of it? So, much of the morning the argument ran high. One said, God, who made the mountains, made also the Sabbath and the commandment. One had risen before it was yet day, and walked out to see the Old Man of the Mountain—and she said solemnly, she had seen God: with her clarified eyes, now, the mosses, the verdure, the flowers, the weeds, the St. Johnswort and "the comfort," looked as if that very morning He had decked the ground with them. Another had been sitting by the Pool, musing on the Power that pulled the rocks apart, till she had a revelation;—she could not find it in her new heart to turn from admiring the beauty of a gray spider that dropped from her Bloomer flat upon her hand, his mottled back looking as if he were in half mourning, that since the same God made him that compacted the granite and piled up the trap, his reasoning brother should despise and shudder at all his race.

About 11 o'clock, some eighty guests of the Flume House were transported to the top of Eagle Cliff.

What, wretched man, did you go up the mountain on Sunday?

It was in this wise. At 10½ A. M. the bell on the little chapel rung, and the landlord announced that one of the boarders, the Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of Salem, would preach there. The singing was Congregational, a sweet singer from Brookline leading it; and after a psalm had been read, which seemed as if it had been written by David for this special occasion—and never before published, so fresh it appeared—Mr. THOMPSON delivered an admirable discourse from that verse in Deuteronomy, beginning—"As an eagle stirreth up her nest." Repeating Sir HUMPHREY DAVY's story of the parent eagle that he saw on Ben Nevis, pulling the dead sticks of their nest into the midst of their young ones until it was uncomfortable for them, and then, as they deserted it, leading them into circles of flight that widened as they rose, soaring higher and higher until they disappeared above, he showed how the good Lord stirs up the nests of his children, and by afflictions, privations and losses, drives them to assume nobler and loftier purposes and powers till they pass upward from mortal sight. It was an odd sight to see in the tasty little chapel the whole household from across the street—the Quakeress, and her sober daughter—the belles from Boston, in their traveling dresses, with hands full of wild flowers gathered in a ramble—the violinist of the night before, whose colossal statue they insisted that they saw in the Old Man of the Profile—the odd fish of the Pool, in the same suit he wore when he lay down in the parlor last night for his elephant to step over him—the porters, the barber, and the strange gathering of day-old acquaintances who never would meet again after the next sunrise. There was a bracing mountain air about the sermon. The congregation, more patient of their several disappointments, and resigned to, or thankful for the sundry stirrings that each remembered in his nest, came back hungry as bears, as if really they had been sitting on the peak of Eagle Cliff, which no man ever scales, and ravenous for dinner. Nobody provides a better dinner than Mr. DUNTON, but neither the faultless cookery, the variety of the dessert, nor the crisp delicacy of the pastry was essential to that meal's relish and digestion. These Sabbath-day mountaineers refreshed, and their savage appetites allayed, there was another sermon in the chapel by the Rev. THOMAS STARR KING, who had rode over from Bethlehem to preach on the keeping of the heart, since out of it are the issues of life. The sermon doubtless was written for the Hollis-street Church people, and there perhaps it may not have been deemed peculiarly appropriate for a mountain congregation. Here, however—probably because all present were fresh from communing with nature—all the illustrations appeared to have been suggested by what one sees at the Flume. It was in the noted preacher's tersest, most polished style, and was the topic of most of the remaining afternoon's small talk. After it there were ramblings along the brooks, into the woods, among the wild raspberry bushes—it being just the time that this delicious berry is exceedingly plenty and ripe here—up toward the egg-shaped rock in the gorge, and, after tea, sacred music in the parlor, and a two hours' discussion for those who have a weakness for gentlemanly and religious polemics, in the main hall, between the Rev. STARR KING and a Rev. Mr. BAKER, on the points at issue between the Unitarians and Methodists. By eleven o'clock the halls and parlors were deserted, and all was dark and still as if it were a night in mid-winter, when the new snow hides every inch of earth, and lies piled in drifts upon the piazzas, and the Flume House is deserted to a single housekeeper and his family.

F. T.

Rambles and Clamberings about the Notch—A Mountain Sweat—A Dumb Historian—The next Chance to be Immortalized.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 18.

We open the day with an early walk to the Pool—a pleasant walk of only half a mile through the woods. We come rather suddenly upon the Pool at last, finding it a miniature lake, hidden in a cleft of rocks. How high the overhanging rocks are above the water, perhaps the guide-books tell,—they are high enough to make one giddy, who holds by the branch of a tree and looks over from above, and to make him feel that everything beyond the curious inclosure is shut out, when, from the seat by the water's edge, he looks upward—everything, except the troubled, frothy little stream that tumbles over the boulders that form its sleepless bed.

It looks as if the Power that created this wild region, to add one concluding curiosity, had wrenched the solid rock apart and ordered the river to rush in, to hide and cool itself in the well that it should excavate. Approaching the place, mingling with the noise of the falling water we heard female voices singing a familiar tune, and on looking over the ledge the singers themselves were visible, adding, the bachelors of our party thought, the last feature to the scene that was needed to make it perfect. They had borrowed a church music-book from the genius of the place, and were tempting the echoes and charming the solitude and us unawares. For the place keeps a genius in the shape of an old man, with a half-shaven beard, short-legged trousers and a roundabout, who has a boat in the pool and a weakness. With his boat he ferries you from rock to rock and over the deepest spots, and in his weakness expounds his doctrine of hollow-poles for the earth, through the northern one of which he firmly believes that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN sailed in and that in the delicious atmosphere and under the balmy skies of the inner world, he is still sailing, making new discoveries every hour. A ride in the boat and a diagram explaining his theory are cheap for 40 cents.

But back to the world and the hotel again: after breakfast, we make an excursion to the Flume. Do not fear that I will torture you by trying to describe it—but does not the reading of the word Flume, and the remembrance it evokes, cool and refresh you? They have laid a plank-way up the solid granite hill, which forms the bottom of the river's course all the distance from where the trap walls begin to rise on either side till they draw up within a few feet of each other, and rise scores of feet over head—to just below the spot where the great boulder sticks in the gorge midway between the top of the cleft and the stream itself. So that, if exhausted, you might walk dry-shod, though in slippers, to the terminating bridge, feebly admire the marvelous scene and go off like a good-natured patron, pronouncing it a great institution. But if you would enjoy a sensation that will recur to you in your sleep every restless night for months to come, leave your ladies on the bridge, and yourself push farther up the gorge. Pick your way carefully, for should you tread in slippery places the stream, though small, is swift and strong enough to give you a fall that you will remember. But you cannot walk slowly, the water and the firm boulders seem to be gliding so fast behind you. You leap from rock to rock, distances that surprise yourself. Passing under the great boulder the spray and the wind add inspiration; you are utterly indifferent to wet feet or possible falls. Your blood is hot and there is a delicious thrill along every nerve. Though before reaching the foot of the cascade you are panting and breathless, there is no exhaustion; more than ever you feel "like a giant refreshed with new wine," and only wonder where your strength has lain hidden so long.

I have in no books seen justice done a mountain sweat. An eloquent clergyman told me that he had to slip out stealthily on Sabbath morning, before he could venture into the pulpit; his words came out so "loaggy" and heavy unless first, by an active sweat, he had perspired the gross diluents of the spirits. That done, he felt the whole body permeated and glowing with the heat of his subject, and preaching was "a peculiar privilege" and pleasure.

Ladies do not generally walk the limber plank from the bridge aforesaid up to the bank, but it is their right, and a shame to dissuade them. The path turns many sharp corners, dodges under many fallen trees, leaps over the sharp fragments of rocks, is mossy, and damp, and dangerous enough to be exciting; still it is practicable and it pays to try it. It is curious how soon they find themselves running where they shuddered at the thought of walking, jumping down banks that they were frightened to see us climbing, and insisting even upon walking out on the great pine tree which bridges the chasm directly over its greatest depth.

But ladies, on such expeditions, should not wear any form of crinoline. On this very occasion, one whose exhilaration had exalted her above all considerations of personal safety, had her very bones drawn out of her by the saucy crags and snags of dead trees; mortification ensued, and that she did not utterly collapse was owing probably to the presence of a back-bone, equal even to such an emergency.

After dinner our landlord ordered out the crimson chariot and six splendid cream-colored horses for a ride to the Profile House and Echo Lake. Two miles north was the encampment of some of the St. Francis Indians, who come down every Summer from their home in Canada to sell basket-work to travelers. One of the red ladies, who gloried in an enormous expansion of hoop-skirts, was in ecstacies at finding in our party a young bride whose fortune she had read last year "in tea." The Seer had prophecied that she would marry, have lots of children and a fortune, all of which the tea-leaves told truly, for in less than six months after the oracle had spoken she had captured a widower, four children, and a sufficient fortune.

Two miles further north stand the shanty and stables whence parties take saddle horses for the top of Mount Lafayette. Some just then returning from a trip to the top of this second highest peak of the White Mountains, were rapturous on the revelations from its summit, and—rheumatic with their ride. Only two of them had tumbled from the saddle and only one lady had sprained a wrist.

The chariot stopped long enough at the Basin for such as chose to inspect the tortuous chasm into which a branch of the Pemigewassett is here compelled to spin on its course southward, and to follow up for a mile the solid rocky bed of another branch which tumbles in miles of cascades. It was another edition of the Flume omitting the Flume's contracting walls of trap.

Driving still further up the Notch—it was about three in the afternoon, and the shadows fell right to show it in all its distinctness—the eastern face of Cannon Mountain, which thus far, to the closest observation, had seemed a shapeless pile of rocks, surmounting a precipice of great depth, suddenly stood out, sharp-cut and unmistakeable, the profile of the Old Man of the Mountain. Solemn, stern, colossal, it seemed to be observing, mutely, the flight of time and the behavior of men. Left alone in view of it, one feels rebuked in turn for all his frivolities, selfishness, sins. A child seeing it, unprepared by any explanation for the solemn vision, would certainly stand appalled, as if it had seen, in truth, the face of Him whose shadow the child so often sees in the clouds, but whom no man can see and live. It was a relief to con it through a good glass, which, by resolving the features into separate rocks, showing the beard to be but the shadowed underside of that which formed the chin, and that the nose and the forehead were really rocks far removed from each other, in some measure dispelled the illusion. Those who have explored the ledge say that when near it they cannot identify any portion of the profile. It is only visible as the face of a man for a short distance along this road, and from the beautiful lake that lies between the road and the foot of the mountain. It is curious that, as you ride on up the Notch, the face for a time seems transformed into that of an old woman, with shrunken cheeks, projecting chin, and the frill of an antiquated cap on her forehead. A few rods farther on it is only a bold promontory, of which there are many counterparts in this region. Cannon Mountain is so named from the rock on its bare ridge which resembles a cannon mounted and pointing over the Profile. Seen through the best glass the illusion is heightened. At the foot of this mountain and so near Eagle's Cliff that the two sides of the carriage-way incline toward the opposite mountains, stands the Profile House. A mile or two north and through the Notch lies Echo Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, but the wind stirring at the time of our visit, the Echoes had all retired, and we grew hoarse without getting a single reverberation.

On returning to the Flume House, with the imagination exalted and rendered sensitive by the impressions of the profile, it was easier to see the bull dog's head in the rock by the road, the negro's foot in the basin, and the colossal body of Washington lying on the ridge of Mount Liberty, all but the face covered with the shroud. These fancies it requires some schooling to appreciate; but that Old Man of the Mountain, the eye that does not see it at the first look, needs the surgeon's cataract needle or is palsied. Now that the Atlantic cable is laid, let the restless Heads of the People gird themselves to the next greatest impossibility—to unseal the stony lips of the Old Man, that we may hear the true history from the beginning. Is there no new Prometheus? Shall we never hear the Old Man's Story?

F. T.

Politics in the Interior.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTRAL NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

The recent tour of Gov. KING through the State, and the near approach of the period for holding the nominating Conventions have given a fresh impulse to political talking in the "rural districts." Predictions in regard to who will probably be the candidates, and which party will be victorious in November, are heard daily on all sides. Speculation as to the result, however, generally assumes this: That if the Americans and Republicans unite cordially, the Democrats will be badly beaten; but if such union does not take place, the latter will succeed by a respectable plurality. The signs of "union" are by no means promising, and the Republicans, generally, are cursing bitterly their thraldom to the Albany leaders. The Americans, so far as I can learn, are anxious to unite against the Democrats, provided the terms of fusion shall be made satisfactory. Meanwhile, the Democrats hope that no union will be effected.

There has not yet been very much said about candidates in the interior of the State. With the Democrats, Judge ALLEN, of Oswego, seems to be most conspicuous as candidate for Governor. He is a highly respectable man, and would doubtless run as well as any other. He is popular on the Bench and with the people. His party could do vastly worse than to nominate him.

Who will be the Republican candidate is a question anxiously and often asked. From all I hear, I judge that the masses of the party would be well satisfied to see Governor KING renominated. They have confidence in his integrity. For Lieutenant Governor, I often hear the name of the Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, mentioned. Mr. L. has been twice Speaker of the Assembly, and would undoubtedly make an excellent President of the Senate. He is a man of decided ability, and is a leading member of the Republican State Committee. It was he who moved and carried the resolution in that Committee to have the State Convention composed of *two* delegates from every Assembly District. This action has given him a strong hold upon the masses, and he would be a popular candidate.

The Americans have moved as yet but little. They are generally in favor of a union with the Republicans, if it can be brought about on fair terms. If this cannot be done, they will probably do as they did last year—nominate a ticket of their best men, and stand by it.

ONONDAGA.

The Queen's Message.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent E. S. J. is, apparently, not *au fait* at court etiquette, and especially such as it is at the Court of St. James.

Why, Sir, he suggests a *pun* for the Queen's Message to the President! VICTORIA a punster! It were enough to make Mr. Pickwick's hair grow again for the sole purpose of standing on end! Besides, if the Message sent is "flat, stale and unprofitable," it is not (that I can see) ungrammatical; whereas the suggested one begins in the third, and ends in the second person. I do not presume to be admitted into your valuable columns, but as there are so many "fault-finders" with these unlucky messages, pray, Sir, remind them of what a great English writer says: "That we should not attempt to throw any shadow on things we cannot throw any light upon. Yours respectfully,

NEMO.

A Fire Alarm for Down Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Might the firemen of this City, particularly those of the Seventh and Eighth Districts, inform the public that, in case of a fire down town, there is no means of giving an alarm, except from the Post-Office, which bell is, and has been, cracked for some time, and, therefore, cannot be heard above John-street. So a fire would burn until it could be seen from one of the up-town towers. We, therefore, recommend that a look-out be established in the steeple of Trinity Church, and that one of their bells be used as a fire-bell until the cupola on the Hall is replaced.

AMITY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

FIRST DAY—P. M.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

The American Institute of Instruction convened in this city, to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the large hall of the Free Academy, for its twenty-ninth Anniversary.

The number present was larger than ever before on the first day, and included a large number of prominent educators from all parts of the country. The hall, which will seat a thousand persons, was well filled at 3 o'clock.

The exercises were commenced by an appropriate hymn, sung by the choir of the Central Grammar School, after which the Divine Blessing was invoked by the Rev. Dr. BOND, of this city.

The Institute was then welcomed to the city of Norwich, in behalf of the Trustees of the Free Academy, the several Boards of Education in the city, and the citizens generally, by His Excellency, Governor BUCKINGHAM. The address of His Excellency was peculiarly happy.

J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of the Boston Schools and President of the Institute responded.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. DR. SEARS.

The Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., of Brown University, was then introduced and gave a most thorough address on the subject of education in general, taking a survey of the whole field, and especially enforcing the importance of more thorough collegiate training, more attention to the ancient languages, and the establishment of a University, properly so-called,—an institution to which men may resort for the pursuit of literature and science in their most advanced stages, and where the most distinguished scholars of the country may be maintained, not only for the diffusion, but for the advancement of knowledge. It is a great waste of talent to place our ablest men over ordinary Colleges; it is a most pitiable sight to see men, whose fame is wide as the world, spending their precious time in teaching volatile and unthinking boys, merely for the sake of a livelihood. They are needed for more important purposes.

At the close of Mr. SEARS' address, which occupied more than an hour, the Institute adjourned to the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

ADDRESS BY THE REV. J. P. GULLIVER.

At 8 o'clock the Institute again met and listened to an address by the Rev. J. P. GULLIVER of this City.

He proposed as his thesis that the proper education of the mind has a tendency to secure the proper education of the heart; or in other words, that the school is the natural ally of the pulpit.

Some of the objections to this position that have arisen in the religious world, and among Protestants even, were met and answered. The speaker claimed that the idea of separating special religious culture from special secular teaching, was emphatically an American, or rather a New-England idea. It was left to the Puritans to evolve this truly liberal view of education. They believed that in the school-room all the sects might occupy common ground, relying first upon the Bible, and secondly upon principles which all acknowledge, but chiefly upon broad mental culture.

The sentiments of the religious world, he was aware, had not been uniformly in favor of this proposition. The dogma that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," had grown into a proverb among the admirers of prelatic authority and worship, while at the opposite extreme of the religious world was found the same jealousy of the education of the mental powers. The formalist extols ignorance and the pietist echoes back his denunciations of learning.

There are also religious enthusiasts who raise many objections to education because they account nothing "praise" that is not ecstacy, and nothing "prayer" that is not agony; who measure prayer by the depth of their groans, and their spiritual joy by the height of their nervous excitement. Such men have often been suspicious of a learned ministry and more than suspicious of any education but that of the most elementary kind. Their accusation is not, "much learning doth make thee mad," but "much learning maketh men cold and hard and undevout." They look upon the school and the college as a freezer wherein the cream of man's devout affections are congealed, the harder as the action of reception and combination about it becomes more intense.

There is still another source of objection to high culture on the ground of its supposed evil moral influence, by those who hold strongly to the renewal of the natural character by a supernatural power, as the very starting-point of all personal improvement, and as the only source of personal excellence. They cherish a very natural jealousy of any theory of human improvement, which even in appearance, substitutes culture for change, and development for regeneration. They tremble when they hear learning extolled lest piety shall be undervalued; they cannot be hearty in their sympathy with the public interest in education, from a secret fear lest the lofty school house shall overshadow the humble church, and lest richer offerings shall be laid upon the shrine of literary renown than are offered upon the altar of the Lord.

There are more who charge that the schools are sectarian because the Bible is used in them, while others make a still louder complaint because the priest is not allowed to visit and control them. Even Protestants have been accustomed, sometimes, to make charges against all connection of the school with the church, and they have gone so far as to oppose all efforts for improvement in education, on that ground.

The idea of separating special religious culture from special secular teaching, is emphatically an American idea, or rather a New-England idea. It was left to the Puritans to evolve this truly liberal conception of education. It was left to the descendants and imitators of the men "everywhere spoken against," as the embodiment of bigotry and exclusiveness, to devise a system which should secure to the entire community the benefits of the best schools and the best teachers, while yet the religious opinions of no one should be disturbed, and the religious character of no one imperiled. They believed that in the school-room all the sects might occupy common ground; they relied first, upon the Bible, and secondly upon principles which all acknowledge, but chiefly upon that broad mental culture and liberal learning which they believed to be the natural antecedent and attendant of moral improvement.

Our fathers believed in the importance of an open Bible, that all might read and have a right to interpret. It was not necessary to inquire if they were right in their views; no sect who would exclude the Bible from any system of education was worthy to be respected. Nor was it necessary to argue in favor of communicating instruction upon the principles of virtue and piety which men of every religious name agree in considering true and fundamental. But were our fathers right in taking the broad ground that the moral and religious character might be improved merely by the communication of sound learning and thorough mental discipline? The speaker did not hesitate to answer affirmatively. The mind and heart were from the same Creator; they were formed to move on together, constantly acting and reacting upon each other.

The importance of a proper physical training in connection with any system of education was referred to and forcibly illustrated. Disease is the prolific source of guilt. Were dyspepsia, neuralgia and morbid cravings, in all their varieties, removed from the bodies of men, a large portion of the moral disease which affects their minds would also be removed. The same law which applies to the relations of the body and the mind also governs the relations of the intellect to the moral nature. Objectors to this theory might be answered by reference to such men as BYRON and SHELLEY, SPINOSA and HUME, the *savans* of France and the rationalists of Germany, or even the demagogues who are so potent in our own country.

These positions may be modified by three considerations. First. That mental culture is not the only nor the chief source of moral excellence. Second. Mental culture does not produce a favorable moral result, but only has a tendency to do so; and thirdly, only *proper* mental culture was embraced in the general proposition above stated —not that education which includes instruction but excludes culture. Having fully expanded his views on these points, the speaker asserted that such an education of the mind was an education of the heart also; its whole tendency was to refine, elevate, and purify the moral nature.

The influence of proper mental culture in forming a truthful character was considered. He used the term "truthfulness" as something more than veracity or sincerity, or candor, or fairness of mind; he meant by it, that quality which included them, and more, and is described by the Psalmist as "truth in the inward parts," which is not content with accuracy of words but demands accuracy in thought and feeling; which not only deems it a sin to deny the truth, but the highest misfortune and a crime not to possess the truth.

Such truthfulness of character has both a moral and an intellectual side. It is, on the one hand, the foundation of all moral excellence, and error is an incipient crime. This idea was fully expanded.

In its intellectual aspect, this truthfulness is the material upon which the intellect acts. All truth develops a love of truth along with the power to grasp and use it. Especially is this the case with the true scholar. Scholarship, in its distinctive meaning, is exact knowledge, and the price of the true scholar his accuracy. This may be fostered by the teacher through all the grades of school life. This position was verified by a reference to the history of scholars. In philology—the love of true scholars for accuracy—was seen in labors continued for centuries in the study of the ancient languages. All the departments of natural science showed the same fact. The love of exactness has carried the devotees of science through toil and peril from the icy promontory, where KANE established his Winter observatory, to the burning deserts and flooded jungles of Africa, where BARTH and LIVINGSTONE braved the fever and the savage. It was this love of exactness which animated the earlier astronomers, those "legislators of the skies," and which still controls the votaries of that sublime science. The speaker had seen, in the Russian Observatory at Pulkova, the best appointed in Europe, the spot where the venerable STRUVE lay upon his back through the long hours of the northern Winter night, without the relief of artificial heat, using an important and delicate instrument in correcting the already essentially correct discoveries of a long line of enthusiastic observers. His noble sons, too, were engaged with him in laborious employment at the Observatory; and their only reply to a question intimating that the results would hardly justify such excessive toil, expressed most earnestly the feeling that no toil could be considered excessive which should add in the least degree to the precision of astronomical science.

Intellectual culture has always produced an earnest, quenchless love for truth, and therefore every teacher who, by his own thoroughness and accuracy, produces a love of accuracy in his pupil, is imparting to that pupil a universal love to truth. He may never repeat the story of Ananias; he may never comment upon the command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness;" may never unfold the horrors of that lake of fire where all liars "have their part," but he is contributing in no small degree to the success of those important teachings, simply by inspiring a scholar's love for exact truth, and by awakening a scholar's contempt for the shams of the pedant, the frauds of the impostor, and the superstitions of the ignorant.

The second direct argument to show the parallelism between intellectual and moral culture, their common influence in promoting the spirit of faith, was adduced, and fully developed. It is said that in some astronomical observatories, there are levels connected with the chief instruments so delicate in their sensitiveness as to respond to the pressure of the hand, even though applied to the column of solid masonry which supports the apparatus. Such a level is faith in the mind. It feels at once the pressure of any force, even the slightest which the presentation of new evidence may create, while it indicates with perfect correctness the balance of opposing considerations. Faith, like truthfulness, has both a moral and intellectual side, and it is in the power of the teacher to inspire it.

In this connection the speaker related an anecdote of the late Professor BELA B. EDWARDS, of Andover, who still lives in the memory and hearts of his pupils, as the nearly perfect model of the true scholar. He was accustomed to encourage the utmost freedom of inquiry and discussion in the lecture room; but if, on any occasion, he discovered the love of truth yielding to the desire of victory, he would pause, and with the most serious earnestness of manner, as if the revered memory of some dear departed one had been trifled with, would exclaim, "Young gentlemen, be truthful in your scholarship; it is dangerous to sport with evidence; the Book of Revelation must not be the arena for intellectual gymnastics; truth reveals herself only to the gentle gaze of faith; she shrinks from the brazen stare of jarring combatants."

The next direct argument to show the connection between moral and intellectual teaching was drawn from the fact that the pursuit of the scholar tends to cherish a spirit of self-control, of high endeavor and strong resolve, which is one of the most important elements of all moral excellence. The annals of scholars were referred to for illustration of this point. The character of intellectual labor was next referred to; no human struggle, except that against evil habit, is so great as that which high intellectual attainment requires.

The relation of the imagination to both intellectual and moral culture was then pointed out, and the importance of a proper cultivation of this faculty was dwelt upon. From the views presented, the extent and importance of the teacher's work was to be seen. The teacher and preacher were together engaged in the great conflict which is to regenerate the world.

SECOND AND THIRD DAYS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Ct., Friday, Aug. 21.

The American Institute of Instruction closed its proceedings yesterday. I send a summary of the doings on the second and third days of the session.

On Wednesday, the question of the education of the sexes in the same or separate schools was taken up, and Mr. ELBRIDGE SMITH, of this city, opened the discussion, sustaining the great superiority of the mixed over the separate system, drawing his arguments from the relation of the sexes to each other as they were created, from the actual practice in all the intercourse in life where they meet and mingle together freely at church and in the social assembly, and more especially sustaining his view from observation and experience in respect to both systems.

Father GREENLEAF, of Bradford, gave his testimony earnestly and decidedly in favor of mixed schools, and founded his opinion on an experience in every kind of school and with pupils from five to forty years of age.

Mr. RICHARD EDWARDS, of St. Louis, also ably sustained the same views. Mr. BACHELDER, of Salem, a teacher of great experience, also sustained the propriety of mixed schools, as being rather safeguards to virtue than otherwise. Mr. GEO. B. EMERSON, of Boston, though he had never taught in a mixed school, was inclined to favor them. He thought the highest degree of education should be given to females as well as to males, and it was an important question whether colleges should not be opened to them as freely as to males.

The subject of discussion was then laid on the table, and after the singing of a hymn by the Choir, T. W. VALENTINE, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. was introduced as the lecturer for the hour. Mr. VALENTINE took for his subject—"Words fitly spoken," founded upon the passage in Proverbs, xxv., ii: "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

In the afternoon a proposition was made by a Mr. DOLE, of Maine, that a Committee be raised by the Institute to examine what he claimed to be a solution of the enigma of the English verb, and in accordance with his motion, Messrs. Prof. CROSBY, of Salem, HART, of Farmington, and AMOS PERRY, of Providence, were appointed a Committee to investigate the matter.

Prof. D. N. CAMP, of New-Britain, Connecticut then offered a series of resolutions in relation to the recent decease of Prof. ANDREWS, who had been one of the early members of the Association, and he sustained the resolutions by a brief and appropriate reference to the character of Prof. ANDREWS, as a scholar and a Christian gentleman. The resolutions were seconded by Dr. W. A. ALCOTT, Father GREENLEAF, Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, Mr. EMERSON, of Boston, and Mr. HEDGES, of Newark, and they were passed unanimously.

B. W. PUTNAM, Esq., of the Quincey School, Boston, was introduced as the Lecturer of the hour. He announced his theme to be "Drawing, as a Branch of Education."

The Institute proceeded on Thursday to elect its officers for the ensuing year. Messrs. HERVEY, of New-Bedford, GROSVENOR, of Dorchester, and CRUIKSHANK, of Albany, as a Committee to collect and count ballots, reported. JOHN D. PHILBRICK, of Boston, was chosen President.

The question, "Ought Public Schools to be entirely supported by General Taxation," was then taken up for consideration.

Mr. CHARLES NORTHEND, of New-Britain, had been appointed to open the discussion, but not being able to be present, he sent a note, and proposed as a substitute, D. N. CAMP, Esq., of New-Britain, who spoke briefly in favor of the support of Schools by a general tax.

Mr. SAMUEL ST. JOHN, of Bridgeport, followed, and gave a statement as to the progress in that city.

The Hon. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of this city, at considerable length, opposed the principle of looking to taxation alone for the support of schools. Funds, from whatever source derived, were valuable. While he would hail with joy all contributions for the support of education, he would supply any deficiency, so far as the wants of community might require, by taxation. Even in Massachusetts, the best schools are sustained by a State fund. The more money we can get the better, let the source be what it may, for the support of schools. Funds are not an evil, as some have maintained, but a positive blessing.

On Thursday afternoon, in accordance with previous arrangements, and prompted to punctuality by the suggestion of the President of the Institute, that "time and tide wait for no man," a very large part of the members, together with some of the distinguished citizens of Norwich, including His Excellency, the Governor, His Honor, the Mayor, the Hon. J. A. ROCKWELL, and others, collected on board the spacious steamer *Connecticut*, at 2 o'clock P. M., all in high spirits, and anticipating a pleasant social time in sailing down the river to the Sound. The excursion was highly enjoyed by all.

The Condition and Fate of Mexico.

From the London Times City Article, Aug 5

The accounts brought by the last Royal mail steamer show that the West at this moment rivals the East in the horrors of anarchy and rapine, and that there is scarcely an outrage recorded in Central India which may not find its parallel on the borders of Central America. In the latter case, however, the evil is heightened by the fact that the struggle, instead of being one of opposite races and religions, is among a people who should be united by every bond of patriotism. A letter inserted on Tuesday showed that, from one end to the other, Mexico is in a condition that would compare unfavorably even with Oude, and some additional particulars received from another source fully confirm the picture thus drawn. In the City of Mexico there is a party who call themselves the Government, simply because they hold the capital. Supported by the ecclesiastics, they obtained their position by treacherously overthrowing the late President, COMONFORT, who had contrived to maintain a degree of order in the country for a longer period than usual, but they have never obtained even for a day the slightest general authority. At all the seaports, with one exception, their power is defied, and as the Customs' revenue is thus cut off from them, they resort to arbitrary exactions on the property of such native and foreign merchants as may be within their reach. But the misery is not limited to a contest between the nominal Government and an ordinary party of revolutionists. There are at least half a dozen chiefs in the field, each with his special programme. In fact, every professional brigand is now at the head of an army of his own, claiming a legal position as representative of the people, and levying for the service of his "Government" all sorts of contributions. In Sonora, the richest province as regards latent mining wealth, a General PESQUEIRA has set up an independent Republic. In Chihuahua, which adheres to the old constitution, troops are being collected to harrass the neighboring State of Durango, which has pronounced for the central authorities. Zacatecas and Ialisco are overrun in turn by the Government forces and those of VIDAURRI, who enjoys the sympathy of the Texans across the frontier. They alternately sack and ravage the various cities and respectively shoot their prisoners as rebels. The same is the case in Tamaulipas, where the Government hold Tampico, their only port, and General GARZA hems them round and exercises command in every other part. In the State of Sinaloa a General YANEZ, by siding with neither party, seems thus far to have preserved comparative quiet. In Michoacan an organized rabble of 4,000 men carry on plunder in all directions, assuming the banner of Constitutionalists. San Luis Potosi has been exposed to devastation, but is for the moment in the hands of the Government. Puebla is also nominally on the Government side, but the fortress of Perote holds out for their opponents, and all its roads are choked with robbers, who lie in wait for cargoes of goods. The State of Vera Cruz, the most important of the whole, from its commercial and military port, has defied the reactionary Government from the first, and latterly even the rural population of the district, reputed as the least dishonest in the country, have associated themselves in bands with the view of plunder. The little Territory of Tlaxcala sends forth gangs of robbers, 100 in number, to stop the merchant trains, and, on the other side, the old and remoreless General ALVAREZ, who overthrew SANTA ANNA, and who, as Governor of the State of Guerrero, is always formidable from his influence over the Indians and his determined animosity to the purely Spanish residents in Mexico, threatens at any moment to advance upon the capital, and again dictate his own form of rule. It was, in a great degree, from the proceedings of this chief a year or two back that the reclamations of Spain for satisfaction had their origin. And while the white population are thus tearing each other to pieces, and ceaselessly resorting to every act of murder, violation, and rapine, the Indians roam through all parts, destroying plantations, driving off grain and cattle, killing the farmers, and carrying away women and children at their pleasure. Indeed, the land may now almost be considered to have relapsed to the sway of these people, who, less degraded and not more ignorant than the white population, show a power of cohesion which entitles them to be their masters. Even this fact, however, does not complete the chaos. The forces of nature are at work on the same side, and the country has just been visited by one of the severest earthquakes experienced for many years. At Guadalajara, while one part of the town was in conflagration and another was being sacked, a fight was going on outside the walls, and the place was at the same time visited with a shock which for a moment caused all parties to suspend their work of pillage and butchery. *The extinction of Mexican nationality may be looked upon as already complete. The only question is as to the further number of months or days during which the Saturnalia must be allowed to proceed before the diplomatic measures can be ripened that shall allow of their being put under restraint by the strong and willing hand of their neighbors.* Spain, who has done her best by fomenting clerical intrigues against COMONFORT to hasten the consummation, is, doubtless, looking with impotent rage at its approach. But even the support of France will be of no avail in retarding it, and England has certainly no reason to look on with any feeling of commiseration. No one can defend the existence of a pandemonium in the very centre of civilized commerce, and if the nations of the world are unable to agree upon the proper remedies, the task of quenching it must, of course, be performed by those who are nearest. It would be grievous that a community nominally free should be converted into a Slave State, which would be the first result of American annexation, and *it may therefore be hoped that in place of that measure the establishment of a protectorate will be resolved upon*; but even supposing annexation to take place, it would bring with it the compensating assurance that, owing to its ultimate bearing on the fate of Cuba, there would be an end to all anxiety on the question of the speedy extinction of the Slave-trade.

A DARING EXPLOIT WITH A BEAR.—At Woodland, Ulster County, N. Y., on Sunday, as two brothers, JOHN and MAT. SCHOONMAKER, were strolling up the Muddy Bush Kill, with no weapon but their pocket knives, and no companions but their two dogs—one a fox-hound, the other a water spaniel—they stopped a while to fish; but they had caught only a few specklers, when they were startled to hear the hound utter the well-known cry of his species upon scenting game. One of the men immediately put chase after the dog, and on reaching the spot on the bank of the stream where the dog first found the trail, was not a little surprised to discover the footprints of a large bear on a hemlock log, where he had landed from his morning bath. The bear had retreated some twenty rods from the stream to a cover, and there the dog came upon it.

It was but the work of a moment to acquaint the other man of the state of the case, whereupon, giving his fishing-pole a toss into the stream, he ran up with the other dog. Then a regular rough-and-tumble fight ensued, during which, part of the time the bear had the upper-hand, and part, the men and the dogs; but in a lucky moment the spaniel got the bear fast by the hind-leg, and then, as she turned over to give him—the dog—his quietus, the hound seized the opportunity and the bear, too, by the under-jaw, and so the two pinned him to the ground, when John thrust a heavy stake into his mouth, and placing his knee on the bear's head, proceeded, with but a sorry specimen of a jack-knife, to perform the operation of tracheotomy upon Bruin's throat, and killed him. They swung him across a pole and carried him between them to the nearest settlement, Snyder's tannery, two miles distant. It proved to be a genuine black bear, one of the red nosed and most savage kind, and weighed, when dressed, some 300 pounds.—*Evening Post.*

A Wine-Growers' Convention, held at Mobile a few days ago, ended in the formation of the Mobile Wine Company, which is to grow its own grapes, and manufacture native wines and brandies. Vineyards and presses are to be bought as near as possible to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Corwin's Remarks upon being Nominated for Congress.

After Mr. CORWIN'S nomination he was called out by his friends, and addressed them as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I am very well aware that it is customary on occasions like the present to expect that those who receive honors such as you have conferred, will express the thanks which must be upon the tongue of every one so honored. It would be idle affectation for me to deny that I feel, and feel sensibly, the honor you have done me. Often as I have enjoyed the confidence of this county and those immediately adjacent, there are portions of this Congressional District which I have never served in an immediate representative character.

I feel this honor the more sensibly, as it is the renewal of that old confidence which existed years ago. Your action shows that that confidence is unimpaired. If intentions to do one's duty, and conscientious motives are any criterion by which to estimate the merits of actions, I may without egotism claim something for my public services.

As to the performance of my duties, if I receive your suffrages, in those stormy times which it is anticipated may exist, I wish to say over what I have always said heretofore—that the dissolution of the bonds that unite this country, North and South, is not to be expected in this generation.

I have seen about three dissolutions of the Union. [Laughter.] When I was in the Senate, an honorable gentleman solemnly assured us, that if a certain bill were not passed, the Union would be dissolved the next Thursday, at about 6 o'clock in the evening. [Renewed laughter.] Well, Thursday and 6 o'clock came and went, and the bill was not passed, and the Union was dissolved I suppose, but it came together again the next minute and was more firmly cemented than ever before.

But away with such gloomy vaticinations. Let us not cultivate the spirit of antipathy to the inhabitants of any portion of the Union. Let us confront them with argument and mildness, and persuade them that we are not their enemies. At the same time, if, in any portion of the Union, it becomes impossible to execute the laws of the whole Union, I do not know how treason can be vanquished otherwise than it always has been. The gallows and the gibbet must do their work!

I look forward to no such results. Notwithstanding the discord which the Government has produced, and the evil counsel which it has pursued, I believe Providence and the American people will trammel up the discord and the evil, and only good to us will remain.

Mr. CORWIN thought, if the North only exercised the confidence which belonged to power, and the magnanimity which belonged to conquest, there would be no danger to the country. For, notwithstanding all that we had heard of the encroachments upon the North, Freedom had encroached upon Slavery. After that great barrier between Freedom and Slavery had been broken down, Freedom had rushed in and taken possession of a portion of the Louisiana purchase. So it would always be with Freedom and Slavery.

Mr. CORWIN alluded to the victory won over Slavery in Kansas, and hoped that the legitimate consequences of that victory might follow, and streams of freedom and liberty, as the Constitution had contemplated, go abroad through the whole land, causing every one to rejoice.

He did not think the Democratic Party would be so foolish or so blind as to treat Kansas in the way which some of their self-styled organs recommended. He didn't wish the Democratic Party to commit suicide, as they most certainly would if that course was adopted. It would be the saddest spectacle in the world if the Democratic Party, professing the equality of man, should keep Kansas out of the Union because she came up with a free Constitution. Such action would tend to precipitate the whole country into that great gulf which had swallowed up all other attempts at self-government.

In conclusion, he congratulated the people of the District on the number of very able men who were willing to serve them; passed a eulogium upon Mr. HARLAN, whose fidelity he said he should try to imitate; assured the people that if elected he should not, while true to them, forget that he was a representative of the whole Union, and promised before the election to meet and speak more fully to them.

He was loudly applauded.

Calls for Mr. HARLAN were made, but he did not make his appearance.

The Contest in Illinois—Senator Douglas Excited—He uses Bad Words, and calls Senator Trumbull a Liar.

Senator DOUGLAS is losing his temper. In a speech delivered at Beardstown, Ill., on the 10th inst., he expressed his opinion of his Senatorial colleague, in the following choice language:

"I find this morning, on my arrival here, that Mr. TRUMBULL, my colleague in the Senate of the United States, has just returned from the east, that when he landed at Chicago he made a speech, in which he likewise took the liberty of assailing my official conduct. I shall notice this charge for the purpose of branding its author as he deserves, and showing the malignity which has actuated him in making it. This speech of Mr. TRUMBULL, as delivered, was published in the newspapers of Chicago on Monday last, as I have been informed, although I did not see it, but the the next day so much of it as assailed me personally, having been revised by him, was republished. Permit me to read from this revised and reprinted extract of his speech. He says:

"Now, fellow-citizens, I make the distinct charge that there was a preconcerted arrangement and plot entered into by the very men who now claim credit for opposing a constitution not submitted to the people, to have a constitution formed and put in force without giving the people any opportunity to pass upon it [Great applause.] This, my friends, is a serious charge, but I charge it tonight that the very man who traverse the country under banners proclaiming popular sovereignty, by design concerted a bill on purpose to force a constitution upon that people."

He then goes on to allude to what is called the Toombs bill of 1856, and when asked what I said about it, remarks:

"And you want to satisfy yourself that he was in the plot to force a constitution upon that people? I will satisfy you. [Cries of "Good, good, hit him again," and cheers.] I will cram the truth down any honest man's throat until he cannot deny it. [Renewed cheers.] And to the man who does deny it, I will cram the lie down his throat till he shall say enough. [Tremendous cheering.] It is preposterous—it is the most damnable effrontery that man ever put on to conceal a scheme to defraud and cheat a people, and then claim credit for it."

Now, gentlemen, I know not in what language I can reply to such a charge without losing my own self respect. The facts are simple, and beyond all dispute. In March, 1858, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, I reported a bill to enable the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and to come into the Union when they should have 93,420 inhabitants, that being the ratio of population required for a member of Congress, and also containing a clause requiring the Constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Sometime afterwards Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, introduced a bill to authorize the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and come into the Union immediately, with whatever population she might then have, which was supposed to be from twenty to thirty thousand. Mr. TOOMBS' bill was very long, and contained many peculiar and extraordinary provisions, supposed to be adapted to the then condition of things in Kansas, and intended to prevent all fraud, and secure a fair election. It was referred to the Committee on Territories, and the first question which arose and the main one to be decided, was that of population—whether my proposition requiring a population of 93,420 before admission should be adhered to, or Mr. TOOMBS' proposition for immediate admission without reference to population should be adopted. This question was discussed, and a majority of the Committee rejected my proposition and adopted that of Mr. TOOMBS', and then proceeded to consider the propriety and sufficiency of the provisions of his bill for preventing fraud and securing a fair election. After revising and perfecting the bill, I was directed, as chairman of the Committee, to report Mr. TOOMBS' bill, thus revised, to the Senate for adoption in lieu of mine, which I accordingly did. The question whether or not the constitution should be submitted to the people did not arise before the Committee, nor was it discussed by them. Upon this state of facts, what is the inference which honest and impartial men would draw? Clearly, that I had reported a bill requiring a population of 93,420, and a submission of the constitution of Kansas to the people before her admission, but that the Committee had overruled me and substituted for my bill a proposition to admit the State with a population of 20,000 or 30,000.

Last winter, during the heat of the Lecompton discussion, Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, who seemed ambitious to gain notoriety by his assaults on me, cited the fact that clause requiring a submission of the constitution had been omitted, and intimated that at a certain time and place a consultation had been had, at which it was understood that the clause was to be omitted from the bill. I instantly demanded to know the time and place of such consultation, and who were present; and he replied that the conversation had taken place at my house, and that quite a number of gentlemen were present. I denied that any such consultation had taken place at my house, or elsewhere, in which I had participated, and demanded of him whether, if what he said was true, that the consultation took place in my house among a number of gentlemen, I was in the room at the time and took part in it. He replied that he could not say that I was present, nor has any man yet been found, who, with a regard for the truth, will say that I was, or that I knew anything about it. Mr. BIGLER then having refused to say or pretend that I was present, and participated in the consultation to which he alluded, the matter dropped.

Mr. TRUMBULL was sitting in his seat in the Senate then, and heard my denial that I was ever a party to an understanding, or present when it was understood that such a clause was to be omitted from the Toombs bill, or any other bill. Why did he not then rise in his place and charge me with having been engaged in a plot with others, not only to pass a bill without any such clause, but to force a constitution on a people against their consent, as he now does? Why? Because he knew that the charge was false, and that it would have been branded instantly as false, and the author of it a base calumniator. And yet the moment he returns to the State, and in my absence, he not only makes the charge that I was in a plot "to force a Constitution upon the people," (the people of Kansas,) but has the audacity to say:

"This, my friends, is a serious charge, but I charge it to-night that the very men who traverse the country under banners proclaiming popular sovereignty, by design, concocted a bill on purpose to force a constitution upon that people. The evidence to prove the charge I make (applause) I have brought along with me, because a charge of a serious character like this might be controverted by the man who claims credit for popular sovereignty, unless I brought the evidence with me. I hold in my hand the bill brought into the Senate of the United States by Mr. TOOMBS, on the 5th of June, 1856, containing a clause requiring the constitution which the convention should form to be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. That bill was referred to the Committee on Territories in the Senate of the United States of which Judge DOUGLAS is Chairman. Judge DOUGLAS, five days afterwards reported back the bill I hold in my hand, making various alterations in the bill; and he stated that, on consultation with Mr. TOOMBS, he had made these alterations.

A VOICE—To whom did he make the statement?

Mr. TRUMBULL—He made it in the Senate of the United States, and it is reported in the *Congressional Globe*: and, sir, if you are a Douglas man—

SAME VOICE—I am, Sir.

Mr. TRUMBULL—And you want to satisfy yourself that he was in the plot to force a constitution upon that people? I will satisfy you. [Cries of good, good; hit him again, and cheers.] I will cram the truth down any honest man's throat until he cannot deny it. [Renewed cheers.] And to the man that does deny it, I will cram the lie down his throat till he shall cry enough. [Tremendous cheering.]

It is preposterous—it is the most damnable effrontery that man ever put on to conceal a scheme to defraud and cheat a people out of their rights, and then claim credit for it."

Such is the enormity of the charge, and the coarse and vulgar language in which it is clothed. He knew at the time he made it, that it was false, and that I had branded it as a falsehood even when made in terms so mild as not to involve moral turpitude. [Shame.] He cram the lie down the throat of any man who denies it! ["He will have a good time of it," and Laughter.] I deny it, and *brand the author of it as an infamous liar.* ["That's the talk." Hurrah for DOUGLAS, and immense applause.] Let him attempt wherever he dares to cram his lies down my throat. *The miserable craven hearted wretch would sooner have had both his ears cut off than to have used such language in my presence.* ["He can't help it; it's his nature to lie and cheat," and Cheers.] He thinks he can now make such false and infamous charges with impunity, because I am a candidate before the people and engaged in other parts of the State discussing questions against my combined enemies. His only object in making such charges is to draw me into personal controversies, with the hope thereby of concealing from the public the enormity of the doctrines to which LINCOLN and his party stand committed. [That's it.] I shall not allow much of my time in this canvass to be occupied in noticing these personal assaults. I have none to make against Mr. LINCOLN, or Mr. TRUMBULL, or any other political opponent. If I cannot stand on my own public record, ["You can,"] on my own private and public character as history will record it, I will not attempt to rise by traducing the character of other men. [Immense cheering.] I will brand any falsehood uttered against me as it deserves, and I will meet the responsibility face to face, [That's the talk,] notwithstanding Mr. TRUMBULL'S bravado, or Mr. LINCOLN'S *Broad Sword* exploits in former times; [Great laughter and three cheers,] but I will not make a blackguard of myself by imitating the course they have pursued towards me.

Mr. Lincoln in Reply to Douglas.

At Havana, Ill, on the 14th, Mr. LINCOLN gave his opinion of DOUGLAS:

"I am informed that my distinguished friend yesterday became a little excited, nervous, perhaps, [laughter,] and he said something about *fighting*, as though referring to a pugilistic encounter between him and myself. Did anybody in this audience hear him use such language? [Cries of "Yes."] I am informed, further, that somebody in *his* audience, rather more excited, or nervous, than himself, took off his coat and offered to take the job off Judge DOUGLAS' hands, and fight LINCOLN himself. Did anybody here witness that warlike proceeding? [Laughter, and cries of "Yes."] Well, I merely desire to say that I shall fight neither Judge DOUGLAS nor his second. [Great laughter.] I shall not for two reasons, which I will now explain. In the first place, a fight would *prove* nothing which is in issue in this contest. It might establish that Judge DOUGLAS is a more muscular man than myself, or it might demonstrate that I am a more muscular man than Judge DOUGLAS. But this question is not referred to in the Cincinnati platform, nor in either of the Springfield platforms. [Great laughter.] Neither result would prove him right or me wrong. And so of the gentleman who volunteered to do his fighting for him. If my fighting Judge DOUGLAS would not prove anything, it would certainly prove nothing for me to fight his bottle-holder. [Continued laughter.]

My second reason for not having a personal encounter with the Judge is, that I don't believe he wants it himself. [Laughter.] He and I are about the best friends in the world, and when we get together he would no more think of fighting me than of fighting his wife. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, when the Judge talked about fighting, he was not giving vent to any ill feeling of his own, but merely trying to excite—well, *enthusiasm* against me on the part of his audience. And as I find he was tolerably successful, we will call it quits." [Cheers]

"One other matter of trifling consequence," continued Mr. LINCOLN, "and I will proceed. I understand that Judge DOUGLAS yesterday referred to the fact that both Judge TRUMBULL and myself are making speeches throughout the State to beat him for the Senate, and that he tried to create a sympathy by the suggestion that this was playing *two upon one* against him. It is true that Judge TRUMBULL has made a speech in Chicago, and I believe he intends to coöperate with the Republican Central Committee in their arrangements for the campaign to the extent of making other speeches in different parts of the State. Judge TRUMBULL is a Republican, like myself, and he naturally feels a lively interest in the success of his party. Is there anything wrong about that? But I will show you how little Judge DOUGLAS' appeal to your sympathy amounts to. At the next general election, two years from now, a Legislature will be elected which will have to choose a successor to Judge TRUMBULL. Of course there will be an effort to fill his place with a Democrat. This person, whoever he may be, is probably out making stump speeches against me, just as Judge DOUGLAS is. It may be one of the present Democratic members of the lower House of Congress—but whoever he is, I can tell you he has got to make some stump speeches now, or his party will not nominate him for the seat occupied by Judge TRUMBULL. Well, are not Judge DOUGLAS and this man playing *two upon one* against me, just as much as Judge TRUMBULL and I are playing *two upon one* against Judge DOUGLAS? [Laughter.] And if it happens that there are two Democratic aspirants for Judge TRUMBULL'S place, are they not playing *three upon one* against me, just as we are playing *two upon one* against Judge DOUGLAS?" [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Douglas a Newspaper Proprietor.

The Chicago *Herald* has the following:

SPRINGFIELD, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The only news of importance stirring in this portion of the State is the rumor that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has purchased an interest in the St. Louis *Republican*, on account of its large circulation in this State, and in consideration of a certain sum *paid down*, he is allowed the privilege of carting a toady around with him to respond to his "tremendous mass meetings" and great speeches in that mammoth concern, and is also allowed to keep a correspondent to blow for him at Springfield.

Texas Election.

The following ticket (Democratic) is probably elected in Texas:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—ROYAL T. WHEELER.
Associate Justice—CONSTANTINE W. BUCKLEY.
Attorney-General—MALCOLM D. GRAHAM.
State Treasurer—C. H. RANDOLPH.
Comptroller—CLEMENT R. JOHNS.

A Wealthy Louisiana Parish.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The Parish of St. Mary, in this State, has been always known to be industrious and prosperous. It is exclusively agricultural; lying in the Têche region, and cultivated with slave labor, by a class of quiet, refined, and intelligent planters. The assessment roll of the parish for this year, which we find condensed in the Attakapas *Register*, published at Franklin, in that parish, enables us to see at a glance the solid grounds of that opinion, and to present them, as studies, to those economists who talk flippantly of the imperfect results of slave labor. What would hireling labor have done in St. Mary for the whites or the blacks. The population of St. Mary by these assessment rolls, consists of 4,021 whites of all ages and sexes, and 12,019 slaves. We do not see the number of free negroes stated, but by the preceding census, five years ago, they numbered 585.

The slave property is assessed at $6,433,250, averaging $535 25 as the value of each slave; and about $1,600 a head of slave property for every white man, woman and child in the parish. The total assessed valuation of all the taxable property in the parish is $13,978,169, or within a trifle of $3,500 a head for every white inhabitant. The number of plantations in the parish is 171, and the number of acres cultivated and in swamp lands is 279,547, of which the assessed valuation is $5,948,100.

The products of 171 plantations for the year ending with the crops of 1857, are estimated by the prices furnished in New-Orleans, viz.: Sugar at $55 net per hogshead, molasses at 6¼ cents net, corn at 70 cents, and cotton at $40 her bale, although only 40 bales were raised in the parish. Taking the excess of 2,019 over 10,000, as the estimate of slaves employed, other than in agriculture, the production of every slave on the plantation, men women and children, exceeded $231 a head, and if we take only the working hands must be nearly $500 a head. The product for every white person, of every age and sex, averaged $576 a head. The number of slaves being 12,019, there are three to each white in the parish, over twelve to each voter and over seventy to each plantation.

PICKPOCKETS AND SNUFF.—Some youthful pickpockets who loiter about the Battery most of the time watching for chances to practice their profession, on Friday morning blinded a countryman's eyes with snuff and then picked his pocket of $7, all the money he had about him. The villains ran away to divide their booty, leaving their victim to look after his eyes. The countryman—he was an Irishman, and gave his name as Michael O'Donnell—was taken charge of by Officer Tuthill and handed over to the Emigration Commissioners for temporary keeping.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Judge Clerke.

Charles Jaynlin vs. William Stone.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10, the defendant to stipulate. Motion to vacate warrant of attachment denied, with $10 costs.

GENERAL TERM.

The General Term of the Supreme Court will be convened on Monday, Sept. 23, when the argument on the appeal from the Surrogate's decision in the Parrish will case will be concluded.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Judge Hilton.

John Fitzpatrick vs. Azariah C. Flagg, &c.—Motion to confirm report of referee and for leave to prosecute undertaking granted.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady. Pots at $6, and Pearls at $6@$6 12½ ⅌ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,175 bbls., including 694 bbls. Pots, and 481 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,410 bags, per *Emil*, on terms not disclosed; and 270 bags, in lots, at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. Other kinds are quiet and unchanged. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Aug. 14, there were no arrivals. Sales, 1,493 bags Rio, at 10½c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔. Stock there, Aug. 14, 15,642 bags Rio.

COTTON—Has been in good request, at strengthening prices. Sales: 1,800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅞	13⅜

DYEWOODS—Sales, 300 tons Maracaibo and Savanilla Fustic at $19; 300 tons St. Domingo Logwood, part at $13, and 200 tons Jamaica do. at $11 75, cash, ⅌ ton.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and steady at $3 37½ @3 75 ⅌ cwt. New Mackerel have been purchased to the extent of 1,000 bbls., at $14 25@$14 50 for No. 1, $12 50 for No. 2, and $8@$8 50 for No. 3 ⅌ bbl. Herring are in request at former rates.

FIRE CRACKERS—Sales, 3,500 boxes, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has improved materially for State and Western Flour, influenced by the reported break in the canal and the limited supplies, especially of desirable standard brands, on speculation. Sales 16,500 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 10	@$4 30
Rejected Extra State	4 45	@ 4 85
Standard Superfine State	4 80	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 15	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 85	@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 85	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@ 8 00

Canadian is in good demand at advancing prices; sales 700 bbls., in lots at from $5 25@$6 for low to choice extra ⅌ bbl. Southern is also in good request at firmer rates; sales 1,800 bbls., at $5@$5 40 for rejected brands, $5 45@$5 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 90@$8 50 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 50@$4 35 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25 ⅌ bbl. Brandywine is scarce and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is in light supply and good request, at improved prices. Sales 36,500 bushels, including poor ordinary to fair White Western within a range of from $1 25@$1 35; Red Western, (Winter) $1 25@$1 30; mixed Western at $1 22; unsound Milwaukee Club, $1@$1 05; ordinary to good White Southern, $1 40@$1 57; unsound do., on private terms; and new Red Southern, inferior to good, at about $1 20@$1 35, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at strengthening rates. Sales 38,000 bushels, at 76c.@88c. for unsound to strictly prime mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley remain about the same. Oats are more inquired for, and are very stiffly held. Western 51c.@53c.; State, 50c.@52c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@46c.; Southern 33c.@41c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 750 bales at 45c.@50c., cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The market is active and buoyant with a strong upward tendency in prices. Sales have been made at an advance of 1c. ⅌ ℔. on Orinocos since Wednesday. Importers are firm in their views and are not offering their stocks freely. The principal sales have been 4,000 Orinoco, at 23½c.; 4,000 do. 24c.; 4,000 do. 24½c.; 3,300 City Mexico, 22c.; 1,800 Vera Cruz, 21½c.; 3,500 Buenos Ayres, at 26½c.@27c., ⅌ ℔., all 6 months.

HOPS—Have been more sought after at 5c.@8c., ⅌ ℔.

LEATHER—The inquiry for Sole has been somewhat limited and prices remain unchanged. The week's movements, as reported by Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	70,000	9,600
Sales, sides	62,200	7,600
Stock at the close	153,200	28,300

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry continues limited at former prices.

OILS—Whale and Sperm, especially the latter, are in good request at steady rates. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and drooping; sales 850 bbls., at $17@$17 10 for Mess, and $14 80 @$14 85 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 8½c.@8⅝c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in request including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9½c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔ Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10¼c.@11½c. Lard is in good demand and is steady; 730 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet at former prices; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@8c. for good common to prime, ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 200 tcs. middling to prime, at $3@$3 75, cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Exhibit no important change,—sales having been made, yesterday and to-day, of 878 hhds., including Cuba at 7½c.@9c.; Porto Rico at 7¼c.@8½c.; and Melado at 5½c., ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale on Friday resulted in the disposal of nearly all that was offered at steady prices for the greens, but a shade lower rates for blacks.

TIN—Is in good request at buoyant prices. Banca, 28½c.@29½c.; Straits, 28c.@28½c., ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—The market is unsettled, and prices are irregular. Sales since Tuesday, 27 hhds Kentucky, 10½c.@11¼c.; 117 bales Havana, and 30 bales Cuba, on private sale; also, 72 cases Seed Leaf, 12½c.@20c., ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales since Thursday, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c., ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to day, have been very limited, and rates, for the most part, nominal. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Humboldt*, with 1,000 tons Coal to Acapulco, at $11; ship *Argo*, in Boston, to load 1,600 tons Coal hence to San Francisco or Benicia, $12; ship *Julia Lawrence*, 925 tons, to Callao and back, a ship to Valparaiso, Coal, both on private terms; ship *Emerald Isle*, 1,736 tons, from St John, N. B., to Liverpool, (North Docks,) Deals, £3 5s.; a bark, 442 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; one from Machias to Buenos Ayres, $14; a brig from Bonaire to New-York, Salt, 9c.; one to South Side Cuba and back, Sugar, 45c.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858.

HIDES—The activity noticed in my last has continued, and an advance of 1c.@1½c. ⅌ ℔. has been realized, with extensive sales to the trade. The demand is chiefly speculative, as most of the purchases which have been made are in advance of the wants of the tanners, and in anticipation of a still further rise in prices. Many of the trade do not participate in paying the advance demanded by holders, preferring to suspend operations, rather than stock their tanners at present prices, especially while there is no corresponding movement in Leather. The future prospects for the tanning interest is certainly not very flattering. Many of our importers, however, feel confident of realizing a still greater advance on their stock, both on the spot and to arrive, basing their views on the prospective light receipts from all the Hide producing countries. The receipts for the next two months will be laid in at a much higher cost than those at present on hand. The supplies during the next month will be more liberal. We can expect three cargoes from Orinoco, two from Buenos Ayres, and one from California, which, with those coming from other ports, will give buyers a better assortment from which to select their Fall stock. Receipts have been 22,260 Hides from foreign ports, as follows: 6,587 Orinocos, ex *Yorktown*; 4,866 Buenos Ayres Hides, 2,566 do. Kip and Calf, 1,200 do. Salted Horse, ex *Paladin*; 1,258 Chagres, ex *Abby Taylor*; 2,020 Maracaibo, ex *Ilva*; 1,163 Curacoa, ex *Venus*; 1,018 from Liverpool, ex *Great Western*; 2,749 from Antwerp, ex *Constitution*; 12 bales West Indies, 81 bales Calcutta Cow Hides, ex *Devonshire*; Coastwise, 1,030. Total, Foreign and Coastwise, 23,290. Sales have been 41,550 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 63,700, (the same last year, 174,620—year before, 39,750,) as follows: 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 8,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips; 36,000 Dry Orinoco; 1,000 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 5,600 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 600 Dry Barcelona; 4,700 Dry Bahia; 600 Dry Port-au-Platte and St. Domingo; 600 Dry and Salted Maracaibo; 2,000 Dry Chagres; 1,100 Dry Curacoa; 1,000 Dry and Dry Salted California; 500 Dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 200 bales Singapore Buffalos; 590 bales Calcutta Buffalo and Cow; 887 Dry Buenos Ayres Horse.

SKINS—Goat are scarce, and in demand. Prices are extremely high when compared with previous years. Sales are 13 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms. Deer—There has been more inquiry at previous rates; sales are 12,000 ℔s. Bolivia and 1,500 ℔s. Chagres, on private terms.

HIDE CUTTINGS—Sales 100 bales Manila 9½c., 6 months.

HAIR—Sales 18 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms.

LEATHER—The receipts continue liberal, and, with moderate sales, the stock has increased. Buyers manifest but little animation, and purchase very sparingly, only sufficient to supply their immediate wants, as they do not expect any material advance, but consider prices too high to realize any profit in the manufacture of their goods. The week's business would be considered good, were it not for the large advance in the raw material, which has induced some of our dealers to advance the rates on their stock; most, however, are selling at last week's rates, and I have no change to notice in prices. It is feared by many that the Shoe manufacturing interest will not warrant an advance on Leather during the coming Autumn. Oak tanned is in fair request, at steady prices. I quote; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 26c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 26c.@28c.; Oak heavy, cropped, 34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 18½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c.; on 6 months' credit.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents: served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—School for Scandal—Columbus.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Irish Lion—Robbers of the Rhine-oh.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Ten Nights in a Bar-Room—Podijah B. Peasley—The American Tar.

BOWERY THEATRE—Pizzaro—Nick Whiffles—Red Gnome—Atlantic Cable.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool	Aug. 25
The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool	Aug. 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have four days' later news from Europe, by the arrival of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon* at Quebec from Liverpool, which port she left on the 11th inst. Great interest was manifested in England in the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. The first regular message from Newfoundland was received at Valentia on the night of the 9th. The speed of transmission is said to be quite satisfactory, and the currents strong. The shares of the Company continued at about £900. The steamship *Great Eastern* is to be advertised for sale at auction, and in the meantime an effort is to be made to raise money by a mortgage. The London *Times* continues to advocate the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The *fêtes* at Cherbourg terminated on the 8th inst., with the inauguration of the statue of Napoleon First. Queen Victoria left on the 6th, under a triple salute, and again embarked at Gravesend on the 10th, for her proposed visit to her daughter, the Princess Frederick William. The India Mail had arrived at Alexandria, with Calcutta dates to the 4th of July, and Madras dates to the 10th. No military movements of importance had been made since last advices. From China the news is important. The British and French gunboats had advanced up the River Pei-ho as far as Tien-sin, without opposition, and commanded both the river and the Great Canal. The American and Russian fleets had followed the allies up the river. A Mandarin of high rank, said to be the second officer of the Empire, had arrived from Pekin as a special commissioner to negotiate. This may be regarded as an indication that the Chinese Emperor is at last coming to his senses. From Spain, we have reports of further Ministerial changes, though nothing certain is known with respect to them. There is nothing of special interest from other points.

Our Utah correspondence to July 24 has reached us. There is nothing specially important in the news. Our correspondent discusses the probability of Brigham Young's accepting the proposal of Colonel Kinney to dispose of a portion of his Nicaraguan grant to the Mormons for their future home, and comes to the conclusion that the chances are against it. Young keeps himself closely immured within the walls of his house, and refuses to receive any visitors. He discontinued preaching some time ago, on account of his sermons being reported for the Gentile Press.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, Capt. Waters, left this port for Galway on Saturday with 240 passengers, and about 400 tons of freight. Salutes were fired on her departure and at intervals as she passed down the Bay from on board a steamboat chartered for the purpose by the company. A large party was entertained on board the steamer.

The political contest in Illinois is getting hotter. Senator Douglas, in a speech at Beardstown, has denounced his colleague, Senator Trumbull, as a "liar" and "craven-hearted wretch," because he charged upon Douglas a complicity in the original plot to force a Constitution upon the people of Kansas. The fight, therefore, has become triangular; the parties being Douglas and his immediate competitor, Lincoln, and Mr. Trumbull. Personal abuse is the staple of the stump speeches all around.

The Fifth Biennial Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, commenced at Jacksonville, Ill., on the 11th inst. and closed on the 13th. The leading instructors of Deaf-Mutes in the Union were present. Papers were read on subjects pertaining to the interests of the Deaf and Dumb; among them, a historical sketch of the Art of Deaf-Mute Instruction, prepared by Dr. H. P. Peet, President of the New-York Institution. The time and place for the next meeting were left to the decision of a Committee, appointed for the purpose.

A meeting of railway operators was held at the Burnet House in Cincinnati on Friday, the 20th inst., at which all the principal lines which radiate from that city, and their Eastern connections, were represented. The establishment of uniform rates of freight was the object for which the meeting was called, and a new tariff was agreed upon, to take effect on and after this day. A tabular statement of the rates will be found elsewhere.

The ship *Henry Clark*, of Kennebunk, Maine, Captain Brown, arrived yesterday at the lower Quarantine, in sixteen days from Havana, with sugars to Robert & Williams. This ship has lost four of her crew. July 10, B Vordeau died of yellow fever; July 11, Stephen Probody; July 15, C. Bradback, seaman, in the Hospital, and on the 10th, Thomas Brown, seaman, died at sea, of diarrhœa.

The Joint Committee on celebration met on Saturday, and transacted a fair amount of business. They decided to invite the President and his Cabinet, also all foreign ministers staying at Washington, to participate in the forthcoming jubilation in our City.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting on Saturday, and passed a series of resolutions expressive of their high gratification at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. A. A. Low, Esq., made a brief address, and a Committee was appointed to procure suitable testimonials to be presented to Capt. Hudson and the other officers of the *Niagara*, as well as to the Captain of the *Agamemnon*. Cyrus W. Field and Capt. Hudson were made honorary members of the Chamber of Commerce.

A base-ball match was played between the Knickerbocker Club, of Hoboken, and the Excelsior Club, of South Brooklyn, at the Elysian Fields, Friday. The Excelsior Club was victorious. A match was played the same day by the Eagle and Empire Clubs. The latter conquered.

There were 638 deaths in the City last week, 57 less than occurred during the week preceding. 475 children of ten years and under were carried off—150 by cholera infantum. There were 15 deaths from violent causes.

The General Markets, yesterday, were firm for Cotton, of which 1,800 bales were reported sold. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in better request, at improved prices. Provisions, Sugars, Molasses and Rice were quiet. Rio Coffee was in lively demand at uniform rates. Freights were inactive, with 774 vessels of all classes in port.

Question as to a Senator's Seat.—It is stated that an attempt will be made, on the assembling of the Legislature in January, to declare vacant the seat of the Hon. W. G. Mandeville, who represents the Eleventh Senatorial District, composed of Dutchess and Columbia counties. Mr. M. is a merchant, residing at Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia County. Politically he is a Democrat. It is alleged that he obtained and accepted the appointment of Postmaster for the little village where he lives, though, we believe, the fact was never officially announced; that he speedily resigned, and that another man has received the appointment. Now it happens that the Constitution of this State does not permit a Postmaster to hold a seat in the Legislature. We copy the provision relating to this subject. (Article 3, section 8.)

"No person being a member of Congress, or holding any judicial or military office under the United States, shall hold a seat in the Legislature. And if any person shall after his election as a member of the Legislature be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the Government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat."

It is claimed by those who expect to oust Mr. Mandeville that, having accepted the appointment of Postmaster, he lost his seat as Senator, which he cannot regain by any resignation, no matter how prompt, of the Post-Office. There can be no doubt of the correctness of this view, and the difficulty will be found, if found at all, in furnishing proof of Mr. Mandeville's actual acceptance. What the evidence on this point is, and whether it is within reach of his opponents, we are not informed.

The Future of Mexico.

While the editorial columns of the London *Times* now and then deviate into liberalism, the city or money article is habitually conservative. Representing the substantial interests of the financial centre of the world, it uniformly maintains that austere reserve upon political topics befitting the organ of commerce and capital, to whom change is disaster, and revolution the equivalent of ruin; and in whose eyes the best guarantee of foreign investments is the preservation of foreign governments, however degraded and impotent. Any departure from this stately decorum is the more remarkable because of its exceptional character. In regard to the condition of Mexico we have repeatedly noted of late the decided leaning of the *Times*, in its financial columns, to the idea of an American protectorate, and to-day we reproduce a clearly-written summary of arguments for the early interference of this Government in the affairs of our neighbor. Evidently, with much more of such urging, forbearance upon the American side will become a virtue. Abstinence must assume the look of puritanical scrupulosity. The world will hold us convicted of folly or hypocrisy.

It is hard to say whether the motive or the mode, characterizing this British scheme of manifest destiny, is the more remarkable. The former is honestly avowed. British creditors, seeing the turbulent and irrepressible movement of affairs in Mexico, despair of collecting principal and interest upon their claims. It matters not whether Liberals or Conservatives rule momentarily at the capital; with either the tenure of property is uncertain, the chances of timely payments of interest precarious. Moreover, with each succeeding faction, the national pecuniary power diminishes; taxation grows less productive; the abhorrent vacuum of the federal strong-box less likely to become a pleonasm. A few more convulsions, and the body politic will be exhausted; and then where will be the bonds, and stocks, and semi-annual interest of the London dealer? Or if some external power be summoned to act as trustee of a people *non compos*, what security will there be that these obligations will be freely assumed and periodically met? From such considerations the passage to an American protectorate is easy, if not inevitable. The absorption of Mexico by the United States would be the assumption of a bad debt by a good paymaster, and so operate as the salvation of English loans, and English landed, commercial, and mining investments. The politics of the Money Market smack of gain and greed. There are statesmen, according to Burke, with the mental grandeur of peddlers; and peddlers with the grasp of statesmen. The member for ungrateful Bristol would have ranked our manifest predestinarians of Change-alley in the latter category. To those of Cisatlantic nativity, who still smart under the satires of Sydney Smith, it must be as balm, this eloquent preference of American credit, over that of a Spanish-American state.

With regard to the mode indicated by our famous namesake, there is room for wide discussion. It has been the standard conviction of this paper that the supremacy of American influence in Mexican politics alone affords an auspicious solution of the Mexican question. In the first instance, this intervention must assume the shape of a protectorate, sought by the better portion of the Mexican people, and vouchsafed freely by our Government. But to the results, clearly unavoidable, of this first step, we have not been able to close our eyes. Sooner or later our *protégé* must become our associate. A protectorate is annexation undeveloped; time will bring it to full efflorescence. From this inevitable upshot the London *Times* shrinks with aversion, arguing that with the annexation of Mexico, Slavery must extend itself to the isthmus, and new strength be added to its political power. Annexation is therefore inadmissible; the new relation must be no more than a left-handed marriage; a bond inconvertible into proprietorship. If there were no more tenable ground of objection to annexation, we too might advocate it as an immediate measure. But the history of the last four years has definitely determined the expansive power of Slavery. Kansas has been the dynamometer. A land unoccupied was in a day converted into a theatre of ardent competition upon this very question. The utmost strength of Slave institutions was tested, in the effort to pre-occupy, out-colonize, and exclude free labor. The attempt has resulted in irredeemable failure. The social and political power of Slavery have turned out to be worthless in a contest of occupation and colonization. And were the instance of Kansas inconclusive, there is Texas with a soil indisputably fitted for Slave labor—far better fitted than the plateau of Mexico—where, by universal admission, free labor is secure of one of the two states, into which the commonwealth must be presently bisected. If these triumphs are secured in districts, where free and slave labor had equal start, what must occur in Mexico, where the institutions, and the comparatively dense population are already committed to the side of free labor; and whither the movement from the Free States of the North, and from Europe, would be twenty to one, as compared with the immigration from the Southern Slave-States? A contest so unequal could have but one event. Indeed, the South, rash as it is, would never enter upon it. Nor are we to forget, that in the absence of the African slave-trade, *to diffuse Slavery is to weaken it*; that to spread it suddenly over Mexico, would be to leave interstices everywhere in its fabric, which free-labor would be summoned unavoidably to fill; and there is no economical law better settled than that the presence of the free workman, with his more skillful and effective strokes, and cheaper price, expels servile competition from his neighborhood. Annexation, therefore, so far as the Continent is concerned, is not likely to avail the Slave interest; and we may therefore leave that element out of our calculation. And if omitted in regard to Mexico, is not our British cotemporary bound to show cause why its plea should not be amended by striking out "protectorate" and reading "annexation?"

The Great Celebration.

Since the time when the whole heart of the nation was touched by one sympathetic feeling in welcoming the good Lafayette to our shores, there has not been such a general outburst of popular enthusiasm as has been caused by the success of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. There is not a town in the whole country, nor an institution of learning, in which there has not been made some demonstration of rejoicing over the great event. The clergy of all denominations have entered into the spirit of the time with a unanimity of feeling which has never been witnessed before. The cable has not only bound two continents together, but it has united all sorts of heterogeneous sects, parties, and classes, who never before found themselves in harmony on any one subject. Some of the most enthusiastic celebrations of the great event have taken place at the theological seminaries, and impromptu orations have been delivered which have rarely been surpassed on any occasion. There was a very striking celebration at Princeton, last week, in which all the professors united. It would be impossible to publish even a tenth part of the communications which we have received giving reports of celebrations in various parts of the country. The popular enthusiasm does not appear to subside in the least, and the Cable monopolizes conversation in all circles. It will be seen that our Chamber of Commerce, which is always very liberal in giving testimonials to worthy objects, have taken the lead in a movement to bestow some substantial proofs of the popular feeling upon the officers of the ships engaged in laying the Cable, including the officers of the *Agamemnon*. It was suggested by one of the members of the Chamber that the British public would probably take care of their own servants, but we doubt if anything of the kind will be done there, unless the outburst of popular feeling should reach across the Atlantic. The news of the laying of the Cable had not, when the *Arabia* left, awakened anything like the enthusiasm created by the event on this side of the water.

Our Common Council have not been in the slightest degree daunted by the damage done to the City Hall on the first celebration, and the Committee of Arrangements are making most extensive preparations for continuing the celebration on Monday or Tuesday next. One part of the programme we fear will not be strictly fulfilled. The calculation of making the rejoicings in this City simultaneously with similar demonstrations in London, Liverpool and other European cities, may fail from the circumstance of there being no demonstration across the water. But, if this should not be the case, we hope at least that the response of the Lord Mayor of London to Mayor Tiemann's congratulatory message may be received in season to be read at our great civic dinner. It is now nearly a week since the congratulations of our Mayor were sent over, but no reply has yet been received.

What the Washington Union Hears from Kansas.

The Government organ has had late news from the death-scene of the "English bill." In its issue of Saturday it says:

> "Gentlemen of the highest intelligence, who have traveled through Kansas and conversed freely with its inhabitants, report that all is perfectly quiet, and that the farming interests are in an extremely thriving condition. There is almost universally expressed by all parties decided opposition to admission into the Union as a State. They allege that their population is too small, and that the reverses in business have made them too poor to incur the increased expenses of a State government."

Whether the "inhabitants" referred to voted on the 2d inst. for immediate admission under the Lecompton Constitution the *Union* does not state, though to have done so would have thrown light upon the value of the information which they have furnished for the use of its columns. We do not, however, design to contradict the *Union's* statement. It may be true. There is nothing impossible in the supposition that the people of Kansas prefer waiting a year or two before making another application. That is a matter for them to decide. They require no interference, and probably no advice. If they do not wish to come in we shall not hear them knock at the door.

But, suppose a case; and we put the hypothesis to the *Union*, not with any design to be cruel upon its nerves, which are entitled to gentle treatment so soon after the terrible catastrophe of the English Bill,—suppose, we say, that next Winter Kansas should be so reckless of the feelings of the Administration as to ask admission to the Union for herself, and to the Senate for two "Black Republicans," what would the Government organ think of it? Would it feel friendly to such an exercise of popular sovereignty? Or would it oppose the admission on the pretext of deficient population?

We imagine the *Union* indulges an ugly apprehension that something of the sort may happen; for it coaxes Kansas in the following affectionate style, to tarry at Jericho awhile longer:

> "It is certainly a sign of returning sense to be able to overlook the temptations to become a State which are so apt to influence the people of a new country in spite of the manifest disadvantages thereof. In no practical or economical view would the people of Kansas be justified in pressing their claims to admission. Under territorial laws the federal Government furnish nearly all the means necessary to conduct their political affairs. The settlements are scattered over an extensive area, production is limited, labor high, and markets difficult of access. These disadvantages will soon vanish before the labor of the emigrant, but they are always most formidable in the settlement of a new country."

The appreciation of the *Union's* advice evinced in the late election, must encourage that journal to believe that its suggestions in the present case will have a powerful effect. But after all, it is possible that the result may be adverse to its wishes. What has once occurred may happen again.

Meeting of Douglas and Lincoln.—On Saturday Messrs. Douglas and Lincoln were to meet face to face at Ottawa, on the Illinois River, some seventy or eighty miles from Chicago. Since their encounter in the last-named city, much has occurred to embitter their feelings toward each other. Indeed, the contest has assumed a character of unusual virulence, and is regarded, not only in Illinois, but throughout the Union, with unprecedented interest.

On one side is Mr. Douglas, able, adroit, and thoroughly practised in all the arts of a popular canvass. Men more learned, gifted and accomplished have been in the public councils, and may still be, but none more formidable on the stump. He has two earnest and talented opponents, Messrs. Lincoln and Trumbull, who are unsparing in their endeavors to overwhelm him. Two great interests in the controversy are thus fitly represented, but what of the third? Where is the champion of the Administration? Has the Buchanan policy no friend in Illinois? We submit that it is time some one were designated to bear the Lecompton standard over the Prairie State. Will the Washington *Union* see to it? The drama is manifestly imperfect while a character so important is left out, and there is danger that the audience will soon begin to notice the omission. In such cases the people are apt to hiss.

Decadence of Turkey.

The Porte has at length been induced by France and Russia to call on England to evacuate the Island of Perim. As England has never acknowledged anybody's right to meddle in the matter except that of Turkey herself, and virtually bound herself, when the clamor about occupation of the place first began, to prove her claims to it in case Turkey remonstrated, we shall probably now have the pros and cons of the matter set forth in a diplomatic correspondence. The British case is, we believe, a denial that the Sultan ever exercised any jurisdiction over the island, and an allegation that they derived their title more than half a century ago from the only real owner, the Arab chief of the mainland adjoining; that they fortified it without remonstrance or objection from anybody, and abandoned it of their own free will, and for their own convenience; that it has never since been taken possession of by anybody, and that their claim to it is consequently as good now as it was fifty years ago. What Turkey has to say to this remains to be seen.

The whole island is not worth, for any of the ordinary purposes to which islands are applied, as much as ten dollars, and we doubt if anybody could be induced to live on it, unless he were paid for doing so. But the value of the thing in controversy manifestly in no way affects the merits of the controversy itself, and England's right to keep her troops there must be determined by considerations entirely independent of its market price. If the acquisition be a piece of unprincipled plunder, the sooner the spectacle of her speedy expulsion from it would certainly produce a beneficial moral effect upon mankind, but we must remember that if justice be not administered by persons properly authorized, and with pure hands, it loses most of its ordinary claims to our respect.

Turkish diplomatic interference or remonstrance has clearly become a gross and shameful farce. Not only has the Sultan no power or influence abroad, but he is utterly unable to preserve order in his own dominions. He is not even capable of performing the duty to which the meanest and weakest of Governments clings tenaciously to the last—that of protecting the lives and property of the representatives of foreign Powers. Foreign Consuls have been insulted and assaulted by mutinous troops with all but impunity. More recently foreign ministers have been murdered, in a large town, and it is still doubtful whether foreign vessels of war will not have to take the punishment of the murderers into their own hands. When the American missionaries were murdered at Jaffa the other day, it was impossible to bring the criminals to trial without the active intervention of the American Consul-General, and even now, it is very doubtful whether any punishment has been, or ever will be, inflicted on the offenders. Some thousands of Turkish Christian subjects have recently taken refuge on foreign soil to escape being massacred and robbed by their fellow-citizens in default of all protection from the laws of their own country. In Candia there is actual civil war raging between two hostile races, and the Porte is utterly unable to enforce order. The massacre at Djidda was put a stop to, not by the exertions of the Turkish authorities, but by the presence of an armed foreign force. In short, in a few months more nothing short of some miraculous interposition, will prevent life and property throughout the whole empire from being dependent for safety either on the guns of foreign men-of-war, or the forbearance of robbers and fanatics. Moreover, Turkish territory has been violated, and Turkish troops have been defeated within the last six months by the Montenegrins, and the Government has been prevented by the threats and remonstrances of French and Austrian diplomatists from stirring hand or foot to wipe out the disgrace or chastise the aggressors.

It follows from all this that the independence of Turkey and her claims to be recognized as a European power, are fictions which cannot be maintained any longer. The Sultan is held on his throne by foreign potentates, merely because each is afraid that, if he were allowed to topple off, one of the others would jump into his place. Writing him diplomatic notes, admitting his representative to the Paris Congress, and treating him with all the deference due to Bajazet or Solyman the Magnificent, is not only a farce but a mischievous farce. When England remonstrates with him, she in reality remonstrates with France, or Austria, or Russia, whichever has the upperhand for the time being; when Turkey protests against anything, or demands anything, it is as the mouthpiece of one or other of the quarto. It would not only simplify matters immensely, but would prove an incalculable boon to Turkish subjects, if the power of the Government were administered by a board of Ambassadors, sitting at Constantinople. In the foreign policy of the empire it would effect no change, inasmuch as the union of the majority of the plenipotentiaries upon any question would decide matters then as now, and on the people it would have the inestimable advantage of being united and energetic in its determination to prevent men's throats from being cut and their houses plundered.

In view of all the circumstances of the case, therefore, it is impossible to regard the protests of Turkey against the occupation of Perim as a serious proceeding. For a Power, in such a position, to pretend to feel outraged, by the loss of a square mile of rock in the Red Sea, a few leagues from Djidda, of all places, is too absurd even for diplomacy. Legal fictions may possibly be occasionally useful in deciding the controversies of belligerent grocers, but international disputes should be disposed of by some simpler and plainer mode of procedure. If the law of nations be worth anything, it is capable of dealing with a case of this sort. To treat it as an outrage upon Turkey is ridiculous; but if it be an entrenchment upon the rights of the European community, or a breach of the public morality, the whole public should deal with it openly and directly. It is the proposed ship-canal which creates the threatened difficulty. England will clearly not be able much longer to prevent or delay the accomplishment of the work; but once it is completed, aggression on India on the part of an European power, possessing a strong force in the Mediterranean, becomes very much simplified. As long as the East has its present strange attraction for European potentates, so long will any power which possesses territory in it feel jealous of the approach of any other. At present, however, England's right diplomatically to her Indian Empire is not questioned. As long as this is the case, it follows as a necessary consequence that the proposed canal, which will then possess as much importance to her as the Isthmus of Panama does to us, should be placed, not under the nominal protection of the Porte, and thus exposed to the dangers of ambassadorial intrigue at Constantinople, but under that of the whole of the civilized Powers, and have its neutrality guaranteed by a joint treaty. If this is done in a frank, legal way, there will be no excuse for fortifying Perim; but so long as the morals of robbers are allowed to regulate international dealings, so long will individual Powers secure their own safety in robber fashion.

Public Baths.

The City of New-York offers a most remarkable example of the indifference which communities, as well as individuals, often manifest for the privileges which Fortune has bestowed upon them. No city was ever blessed with such splendid facilities for cleanliness, in an abundant supply of water, as New-York is. With such rivers as surround us, and an unfailing supply of pure water flowing through our streets, the inhabitants of New-York might be expected to lead an amphibious kind of life. Yet there is not within the limits of the City one public bath, nor any spot where a poor man may enjoy the luxury of bathing without infringing the municipal laws. A month ago the question of public baths was made the subject of a petition to the Common Council by a Committee of gentlemen representing a large and influential Association. The Committee urged the grant of several shore-places on the North and East Rivers, for the establishment of gratuitous public baths, various contributions being proffered, which, in connection with further assistance, will cover the cost of erection. The plans and purposes seem, as far as we have learned, to be eminently sensible and practicable. The petition was referred by the Common Council to the Committee on Wharves, Slips and Piers, accompanied by a voucher from Mayor Tiemann for the character and benevolent purposes of the movers, and setting forth various obvious considerations that should prompt the grant. There, meanwhile, the matter seems to have rested. A month has passed by, and nothing is heard from the Common Council. The Summer passes on, and it will require all the time between now and next May—when the Summer baths should be thrown open—for the completion of the six establishments it was proposed to erect. We hope the matter will not be permitted to fall into somnolent apathy. We shall keep a lively watch over the development of this great design. The public health, as well as decency, demand it.

On the day the petition was presented, the 17th of July, the sad accident resulting in the death of five young women while in the act of bathing happened; and since then thirty or forty additional deaths have occurred from the same cause. A statistician, who has made this a subject of careful observation, affirms that one death per day would be a small mean of the number of fatal accidents that happen in New-York City from the lack of suitable bathing places. How terrible a comment on the want of such establishments as those proposed! But when we take into account the less perceptible, but in the aggregate, immensely more powerful effect public baths would have in the prevention of disease and the increase of health, comfort and happiness, the argument acquires cumulative and irresistible force. No less palpable would be the effect of such establishments on social morals. It would be no venture to affirm that the fullest facility for bathing and ablution would immediately make itself happily felt on the criminal records. Personal cleanliness is a new realization of self-respect, the abandonment of which is the fruitful cause of so much vice. Whatever encourages the sentiment of individualism encourages virtue—it is the brutish merging of selfhood that opens the gates to recklessness and crime. Indeed, from no point of view can the question be regarded that its importance and necessity are not strikingly manifest.

The Post-Romannic Civilizations, so much freer, fuller, broader than the narrow theatre of antique life, yet lamentably sink in comparison with some of those great social enterprises that distinguished the ancient nations. This is strikingly true of the institution of the Bath. In all the large cities of Continental Europe cheap public baths are numerously springing up. Still they are on much too limited a scale to cover the whole breadth of the problem. We may, however, hope that Science will bring these in its train. The rising inquiries into the sanitary relations of cities are auspicious to the great design.

Such considerations will, we trust, not be without their weight on the Common Council in their action on the subject. We await their decision with no little interest. The institution of great gratuitous baths would be a positive and permanent advance, to the achievement of which all benevolent minds might well bend their efforts. New-York may well take the lead in this matter. Of what vast social significance such establishments might become, it is impossible to augur. That they would be a mighty public blessing no one can doubt. And what is more deserving of universal regard than the health and beauty of the human body, which Hippocrates called a "Hymn of praise to the Divinity?"

A Leak Stopped in the City Revenue.

We have repeatedly had occasion to refer to the very loose and unsatisfactory manner in which the revenues from the public markets were collected, and the opportunities offered for fraudulent returns. For a long time the management of the markets has been in a perfectly chaotic condition, and the amount of money returned for rents form sno kind of proportion to the amount paid by lessees of stalls and hucksters. The Comptroller had made several ineffectual attempts to correct the palpable abuses in this particular branch of his department, but in consequence of some misunderstanding between that officer and the City Inspector as to where the power lay to appoint collectors of the market rents the whole business was left at sixes and sevens, and the City suffered to a very serious extent in its market revenues. Recently, however, a small reform has been effected. In the place of the twelve collectors heretofore appointed, the Comptroller has given the duty of collecting the market rents into the hands of just half the number of men, and the result has been miraculous. The increase in the amount of collections for the first four weeks since the change has been made has been over twelve hundred dollars, which will make a difference in the market revenues, for a year, of something over fifteen thousand dollars, besides saving the salaries of six collectors. This is but a small matter, compared with some of the gigantic swindles that are practiced upon our tax-paying citizens, but it shows what may be done by a strict investigation into the manner of collecting and expending the City revenues. It is but a beginning, so far as the public markets are concerned, and when the revenues from this kind of public property shall have been properly attended to, the sanitary condition of these great dépôts of the daily food of the people will have to be looked after.

Death of Soyer.—Among the lesser items of news brought by the *Arabia* was the melancholy intelligence of the death of Soyer, the famous "Gastronomic Regenerator." England could have much better spared a good many much greater men. Soyer was a good genius sent to reform the English kitchen. He first taught the rich and pampered classes how to live, and then instructed the working classes in the art of cooking their scanty food, and showed them how to obtain the greatest possible amount of nutriment and pleasure from it. In the Crimea he rendered more important services to the army in teaching the soldiers how to make the most of their rations than Florence Nightingale did in ministering to the necessities of the sick and wounded. In fact he was the right-hand man of that angelic woman in her benevolent labors. At the time of the Irish famine he was sent over to Ireland by the British Government to teach the starving Irish the art of making nutritious messes out of the scanty food which through ignorance they were unable to subsist upon, and his labors were in the highest degree beneficial to all classes of the British people. He first became known to the world as the *chef* of the Reform Club, but he had an ambition above the post of a purveyor to the palled appetites of Parliamentary Apiciuses, and he resigned his post and commenced writing for the benefit of the people. His books were full of most amusing coxcombries, but beneath all his egotism and absurd vanities, there was sterling good sense and genuine philanthropy. It was said that he had intended to make a visit to this country for the purpose of investigating our national *cuisine*, and learning our arts of cookery, as well as imparting to us his own knowledge. It is a great pity that he could not have lived to put his purpose in practice. No good European cook has ever honored us with a visit, though that great Apician philosopher, Brillat Savarin, spent some time in New-York in the early part of this century. But he was not a cook, he was merely a philosopher of the dinner table, and, in his *Physiologie du Gout*, he has given an account of his gustatory experiences at one of our hotels.

City Items.

Death of Officer Sanger of the Ninth Ward—Coroner's Inquest to be Held.—Officer Horatio Sanger, of the Ninth Precinct, died on Friday at Hollister, Mass., from the effects of the assault committed upon him on the morning of the 22d of November last, by Martin Kearney, while the officer was attempting to arrest the latter during a row in an oyster saloon in Bleecker-street near Downing. The assailant was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. Mr. Sanger was connected with the Old Police force nearly nine years, and has always been a faithful officer. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral took place yesterday at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 123 Perry-street. The Rev. Mr. Newman, of the Bedford-street Church, officiated. Nearly four hundred policemen were present.

Coroner Gamble having determined to hold an inquest in the case, had a *post-mortem* examination of the body made by Drs. Finnell and Ferguson. They both declared that death was caused by injury to the brain from a blow. Further evidence in the case will be taken to-day.

Curious Instance of Child-Stealing.—On Saturday morning, Margaret Martin, a poor Irish woman, wife of a brick-carrier, employed another Irish woman to do some washing for her. Feeling unwell, Mrs. Martin laid down to take a nap, and on waking up discovered the woman she had hired was missing, and with her $3 50 taken from the bureau drawer, and an infant child six months old. A son of Mrs. Martin stated that the strange woman sent him to the hydrant after water, and that on his return the woman was gone. One or two of the neighbors saw the woman going away carrying the child, but supposed she had been sent somewhere with it. Mrs. Martin immediately laid the case before Sergeant Lefferts, of the Detective Police, and he at once dispatched several officers to look after the child and its abductor. The child was very feeble and puny. The woman who stole the infant is stout built, about twenty years of age, and wore a striped calico dress and a blue gingham apron.

Alarm for Fires.—Until the old City Hall bell can be replaced on the new tower to be erected on the City Hall, alarms for fire will given be from the Telegraph Office at the Police headquarters. Notice of fire will be instantly telegraphed from the Ward in which it originates to the Broome-street office, and thence sent to all the bell-towers of the City, which will at once ring the alarm. Under this arrangement an alarm of fire will not be given as quickly as formerly by the City Hall bell. The bell-ringers on the different fire-bell towers have been instructed to keep an incessant look-out day and night in their respective districts. The present arrangement gives extra work to the operators of the Police Telegraph at headquarters.

Fatal Leap from an Omnibus.—Otto Shultze, a boy 14 years of age, last evening jumped from the top of an omnibus while it was in motion and fell between the wheels. One of the wheels passed over his body, killing him instantly. An inquest will be held to-day.

General Muster of the Militia of Vermont.—The Governor of the State of Vermont has invited the volunteer militia companies of the State to meet at Brandon for a general muster. They will there be reviewed by him and the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State. Adjutant-General Stone of Massachusetts, is expected to be present. Many other distinguished men have been invited and have signified their intention to be present. This is the first muster of the kind ever held in Vermont, and it is looked forward to with great interest. The citizens of Brandon have held a meeting and made arrangements to receive the Companies and the invited guests.

Personal.

The *Post* understands that Mr. Van Wagenen, a prominent member of the Bar of this City, and a resident of Staten Island, is imprisoned in the Richmond County Jail for refusing to pay the costs of a suit to which he is a party.

The whereabouts of certain literary people are indicated by the Boston *Transcript's* New-York correspondent: "Dr. Sparks is at Cambridge arranging new materials gleaned by him in Holland, France and England, wherewith to illustrate our revolutionary annals; Longfellow is at Nahant, putting the finishing touches to *Miles Standish's Courtship*; Motley is in London, bracing himself for another trio of octavos to record the rise and fortunes of the Dutch Republic; Irving is at Sunnyside, revising the fifth volume of his *Life of Washington*; Dr. Sprague is at Albany, correcting the proof-sheets of an additional series of Clerical Biographies; Bancroft is "reading up" at Newport, for a continuation of the sublime drama whereof he has just published the initial act; Prescott is at Lynn, carrying on the story of "Philip Second;" Ripley is here, busy as a bee among the Bs and Cs for a new installment of the new Cyclopædia; Miss Mitchell is studying the heavens from a Nantucket observatory; John R. Bartlett is at Providence, preparing an enlarged edition of *Americanisms*, of which he has collected hundreds since the original record appeared; and Frank Moore is in Vermont arranging some newly-discovered MSS relating to Montgomery's Canada Expedition, and putting in order a mass of curious *excerpts* from the newspapers issued during the Revolutionary War."

The Right Rev. James H. Otey, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, has consented to act as Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, a post made vacant by the decease of Bishop Freeman.

Lloyd Garrison and Samuel J. May are lecturing on Slavery in Vermont.

Howard Association of New-Orleans.—This Association is now in active operation for the relief of the indigent sick by yellow fever. If it is unpleasant to have to record the spread of the yellow fever in our midst, it is a counteracting pleasure to hear of the death defying and life-saving Howards being in the field against their ancient enemy.—*N. O. Crescent.*

There is an increasing religious interest in Cincinnati. Tent meetings are held daily, all the churches uniting. The *Times* says that two thousand people assembled in the Union Tent at a single meeting held on the 15th inst. A children's meeting was held last week, at which Mr. Griffin of Rochester, N. Y., made a speech.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Political Contest in Illinois—The New Expedition under Lieut. Beale—Appointment of Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 22.

The city is dull, and there is very little important business transacted by the Cabinet, inasmuch as the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of the Navy are all absent in search of a change of air and recruited health.

The engrossing topic of conversation is the fierce contest in Illinois, and how it will end, and the politicians of all sorts are agog to see a report of the encounter between DOUGLAS and LINCOLN, which took place at Ottawa, Ill., yesterday. The friends of the Administration generally seem disposed to occupy a position of armed neutrality between them, taking no especial interest in either, being desirous rather of the election of some reliable Democrat.

The new expedition which is being fitted out by the War Department, under Lieutenant BEALE, will not be much longer delayed, the final arrangements as to the number of men, etc., and the appointments, having already been made. I understand that the members of the Company have been notified to be ready to set out on the briefest notice. Each man will be allowed to take only thirty pounds of baggage. The large number of young boys that have been appointed gives dissatisfaction, but as they had been promised places, the sending of them to New-Mexico will satisfy their claims. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The President, after consideration, has confirmed the appointment of Mr. FONDA, as Postmaster at Troy, the contestant, Mr. MCARTHUR, having already an office worth about $1,100 per annum, in which there is no likelihood of his being disturbed. The President declined to rescind the former order.

PATRICK GRATTAN, appointed Postmaster at West Troy, has also been confirmed and his commission ordered to be issued.

The order for the appointment of Mr. BUEL, as Postmaster at Whitehall, has been rescinded, and ATHERTON HALL, the present incumbent, is retained.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT—CURIOUS PROCEEDING—THE PARAGUAY MISSION—THE HAVANA CONSULATE—ILLINOIS POLITICS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858.

A very curious and suspicious proceeding has just reached one stage of its development at Rockville, the county town of Montgomery county, Maryland. By a pure oversight, of course, the Superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, of which five millions of dollars, more or less, have been expended, has gone on spending the money of the Government without having condemned, according to law, a strip of land two or three hundred feet wide, belonging to the Little Falls Manufacturing Company and to other proprietors. At the rate at which Captain MEIGS has paid for other land on the line of the works, the expense of extinguishing title to the strip in controversy would have been one thousand dollars. But the Government did not choose to proceed in the regular and usual mode. The work is so far advanced that no other route can be taken, and the interests of the public are completely within the power of the speculating confederates of the land-owners. What common prudence would have foreseen has taken place. The Government must stop the work or pay two hundred times more than the property is worth. A trial has been had under a concurrent law of Maryland and of the United States, at Rockville, and a verdict has been rendered of $150,000 as damages. Some of the Jury thought the actual damages nothing, others from $100 to $300, others $200,000, others $500,000. A general average was struck, resulting in $150,000. A vast array of counsel was engaged for the speculators, whose united fees will be over $25,000. Two noted operators in private claims watched the proceedings with deep interest, and came down to the city last evening in high glee, in the assured confidence of mint-drops.

It is proper to add that the Government's case was argued with ability by ROBERT OULD, Esq., of Georgetown, and that the award is not final till confirmed by the County Court of Montgomery County.

The Paraguay mission will probably be settled to-day. The subject is to be discussed in Cabinet. As usual in such cases of prolonged contest, it is probable that the leading candidates will be set aside, and that General BURGESS, of Providence, and Dr. RAMSEY, of North Carolina, will be overslaughed by an eleventh-hour applicant.

The force about to be organized for the expedition is totally inadequate to the object, provided the Paraguayan Government shows fight; and the treatment received by the *Waterwitch* is very strongly indicative of its proclivities in that way.

The Cabinet will also advise the President to-day in reference to the filling of the vacancy in the Havana Consulate, and the superseding of Gen. CAMPBELL in that to London. The President will then act upon his own opinion. The London Consulate has been, it is said, long promised to Mr. JOHNSON, a volunteer "blower and striker" upon the *Union*, and a *confrère* of WENDELL. But Gen. CAMPBELL is a good fellow, and it will not be easy to effect his ouster. As to Havana, that is within the Southern bailiwick, and the only question which will arise on the qualifications of applicants will be as to the particular contingencies on which each is resolved to explode the Confederacy.

The mission of A. H. STEPHENS to Illinois excites comment. STEPHENS is the Mephistophiles of Southern politics. He is like all his brethren—whether angels, devils or imps—a candidate for the Presidency. Acute and far-reaching in intellect, active and patient, by turns firm, dignified and impassive, impulsive, flighty and spasmodic, he resembles JOHN RANDOLPH. Like that anomaly, he has a yellow, seared and shrivelled face, a spare and ungainly figure, a cracked and screechy voice. He started in life a Conservative Whig. From 1849 to 1856 he was a furious incendiary, and, of course, soon became affiliated with the most seditious of the Southern Democracy. For the last two years he has shown a disposition to retrieve his errors and pursue a less outrageous course. Facile in administration, and well fitted for leadership in action, he was the foremost man in consummating the infamy of the Nebraska bill, and again in leading the retreat under the English sham.

It seems entirely probable that Mr. STEPHENS has gone to Illinois as the mediator between Mr. DOUGLAS and the Administration. He will dictate a fusion, and when he has settled there upon the field of conflict the terms of adjustment, he will come here to Washington and compel Mr. BUCHANAN to accept it. I said a few days since that a Southern deputation would in due time wait upon the President, proposing, and with power to enforce, an armistice. Mr. STEPHENS will originate and arrange that movement. Though the statement has been vehemently contradicted here by Administration Democrats, it is founded upon facts known to me that can have no other result.

Mr. BUCHANAN and his office-holders represent the regular Democratic organization in Illinois. They have 50,000 voters. That is my estimate, and it is concurred in by FITZ-HENRY WARREN, one of the closest political calculators in the West. Mr. DOUGLAS has 80,000 Democratic voters. The Americans may be estimated at 25,000, and hold the balance of power. Their leaders have gone over to Mr. DOUGLAS, and the contest now is for the privates. The Republicans think they will get three-fifths of them. If Mr. BUCHANAN should remain firm, Senator DOUGLAS would be beaten out of sight. He would not have one-fourth of the Legislature. But he will not remain firm. He will yield just in time to allow his fifty thousand to settle comfortably into line. In that contingency, the star of Mr. DOUGLAS will ascend to the zenith, and he will triumph over all his enemies, including Mr. BUCHANAN.

This Illinois schism is the great danger of the Democracy at the North, and the most interesting point in the politics of the day. Its progress and incidents are, therefore, of genuine importance. Senator DOUGLAS has himself proposed terms of union with the President and the regular Democracy. He said in the latest speech of which we have a report, that Lecompton was dead, and was no longer a barrier to perfect agreement between him and the President. Then what issue remains? The President, his organs, the *Union* and *Star*, and Mr. DOUGLAS' organ, the Washington *States*, declare that Kansas as a Free State cannot come in with the population that would have been sufficient for a Slave State. What then? She must be kept out till she obtain 93,000 or 120,000 inhabitants. Now that is the exact ground occupied by Mr. DOUGLAS. The principal is his own. It was embodied by him in the Arizona bill. Then as to principles and measures, there is *perfect* accord between Senator DOUGLAS and the Administration. After this plain demonstration who can doubt that the chasm will be closed without the immolation of any Quintius Curtius? It *is* bridged. The gulph is kept open only for effect.

The New-York politicians remain here. Messrs. BUCHANAN and COBB are heartily tired of them, but they must be heard and attended to. If I could get about I doubt not that I could elicit from the combatants narratives of the strife which would amuse your readers. But that is a duty perfectly performed by your Special Correspondent. A.

Army Movements.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Aug. 19.

[Per U. S. Express to Booneville, Aug. 21.]

Two companies of the Second Infantry arrived here yesterday from Fort Scott, and will be forwarded immediately to Fort Randall. SHERMAN's battery march overland to Minnesota forthwith. A train is organizing in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Leavenworth to proceed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, to form part of Lieut. BEALE's Expedition.

The Mutiny and Murder on Board the Whaler Junior.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The whaleship *Junior* arrived at New-Bedford last evening, having on board as close prisoners, eight of the mutineers who murdered Capt. ARCHIBALD MELLEN, and the second mate of that ship. The *Junior*, under a new captain, GARDINER, and other officers, sailed from Sydney for New-Bedford on the 25th of April. Captain MELLEN was shot with a whale-gun.

The Ocean Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 22.

A general meeting of the citizens favorable to a participation in the grand celebration of the final completion of the Cable, on the 1st of September, will be held to-morrow evening, having been called by the Mayor and many prominent citizens.

The Havana Sugar Market.

SOUTHWEST PASS, MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Cahawba*, from New-York and Havana, has just arrived.

At the latter port sugars were firm and active, Nos. 11 to 12 of the Dutch standard being quoted at from 5¼ to 5⅝ rials; Whites, 7 to 8 rials. The stock on hand is 140,000 boxes.

Exchange on London, 15 per cent. premium; on New-York, 3 per cent. premium; and on New-Orleans, 4½ per cent. premium.

Navigation on the Canal.

LITTLE FALLS, Saturday, Aug. 21.

Navigation is not suspended; boats are moving through the canal, which is all right.

Death of a Bank President.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Saturday, Aug. 21.

Mr. T SCOTT, President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, died at Lexington last night.

Vessel in Distress.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The ship *Regulator*, Captain NEWCOMB, from Mobile for Cadiz, has arrived here, leaking badly, having five feet water in the hold.

Fire at St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 21.

LAWRENCE'S furniture factory, in this place, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Partially insured.

MURDERS.

Murder in West Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 20th.

We learn, by Police telegraph, that between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening, a young man named JOSEPH FREAS was fatally stabbed by CHARLES STILES, in West Philadelphia. We learn that the victim was named JOSEPH FREAS, and aged about 30 years. He was a stonemason, and was employed by his father, JOSEPH FREAS, Sr., Supervisor of that District. The alleged murderer is a man about 25 years of age, named CHARLES STILES. His character has not been good for some years, he having had to leave West Philadelphia a few years ago in consequence of a stabbing case in which he was implicated. He only returned to West Philadelphia a short time since.

The homicide occurred in a quarrel in front of the West Philadelphia Engine House. The parties had been sitting down on a cellar door, when suddenly they jumped up, and FREAS called out "Murder! he has stabbed me!" and followed STILES some twenty yards, when he fell. The difficulty was noticed by but a few persons, but a crowd soon gathered, after the affair. FREAS' body was conveyed to his father's residence; he had been stabbed twice; in the heart and in the side. STILES left the scene, and was closely followed by the Twenty-fourth Ward Police, who caught him at the Montezuma House, near the Market-street bridge. He was lying down, pretending to be drunk. He was quickly brought to the Station-house and searched. A bloody knife, the blade being about five inches long, was found on him, and there was blood in his pockets. He neither admits nor denies the murder, but acknowledges that he was with FREAS at the time it occurred. We understand that a young girl states that she heard, during the fight, FREAS accuse STILES of having a knife. STILES replied: "Yes! and I intend to use it on you." STILES is a married man, with one child. FREAS was not married. The prisoner was committed.

Murder and Suicide in Lorain County, Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 17.

On Monday night, the 9th inst., Mrs. WILLIAMS, the wife of BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, a wealthy farmer, living in Pittsfield, Lorain County, Ohio, hung her daughter, a deaf and dumb girl, about 12 years of age, and afterwards hung herself.

Mrs. WILLIAMS had some time ago commenced an action against her husband for divorce, and the case had been settled and the suit withdrawn on the same day of the murder and suicide.

The ground of the application for divorce was neglect of duty, and the sympathy of an entire neighborhood was with her, as her husband, BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, is a shiftless, dissipated man. Mrs. WILLIAMS was a woman respected by all who knew her, but on the Monday referred to, charges of gross immorality were made against her, and witnesses were said to be ready to prove them, and the nature of such charges were, if proved against her, such as to defeat her application for divorce. Under this state of things she withdrew her divorce case, receiving from WILLIAMS $40 of money and a promise of $460 more, and a deed for sixty acres of land for the benefit of the deaf and dumb girl. This deed was drawn but remained in the hands of WILLIAMS' lawyer. The belief of the neighbors now is, that Mrs. WILLIAMS was the victim of a conspiracy, and after she had settled the suit, her agony of mind at the position she was placed in drove her to the perpetration of the terrible deed.

The body of the deaf and dumb daughter was found hanging by the neck, and the feet tied to the rounds of a chair; if her feet had been free they would have touched the floor. Mrs. WILLIAMS used a sheet for the purpose, tearing it in two, hanging her daughter with one half and herself with the other half. A neighbor saw Mrs. WILLIAMS, early in the morning, hanging dead at the corner of the house. The family with whom Mrs. WILLIAMS was living were all away from home, except a child of perhaps four or five years. This child says that in the night she got up and saw the deaf and dumb girl "a swinging in the back room," that Mrs. WILLIAMS took the deaf and dumb girl down, and put her in bed with this little child, and that the deaf and dumb girl "felt cold." This, of course, is a child's story, but it is supposed that perhaps Mrs. WILLIAMS did take the body down and put it in the child's bed, so as to induce the child again to go to sleep.

Important Meeting of Railway Operators—New Freight Tariffs Agreed Upon.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 21.

An important meeting of railway operators was held at the Burnet House yesterday. All the principal Railway Companies whose lines radiate from this city, and their principal Eastern connections, were represented. The purpose of the meeting was to establish uniform rates of freight, and after mature deliberation the following tariff of rates was agreed upon, to take effect on Monday, Aug. 23, 1858, and continue until further notice, viz.:

	Fourth Class, Per 100 lbs.	Flour, Per bbl.	Wheat, Per 100 lbs.
Cincinnati to Baltimore	50	80	45
Cincinnati to Philadelphia	55	90	50
Cincinnati to New-York	57½	95	55
Cincinnati to Boston	65	110	—
Madison, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., to Baltimore	60	105	—
Madison, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., to Philadelphia	65	115	—
Madison, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., to Pittsburg	35	80	—
Indianapolis to Baltimore	50	90	—
Indianapolis to Philadelphia	55	100	—
Indianapolis to Pittsburg	35	60	—

It is agreed that the above rates are to rule by our respective lines, and that any road taking freight from either of the above points, at less figures, shall be required to pay to the other roads constituting the line, their full local rates to destination.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Supt. Penn. R. R.
D. S. GRAY, Central Ohio Railroad,
J. B. ANDERSON, Cin., Ham. & D. R. R.
L. DEVENNY, P. C. & C. R. R. Line.
E. S. SPENCER, Bellefontaine Line.
JOHN J. HOUSTON, P. F. W. & C. R. R.
J. M. OSBORNE, S. D. & C. R. R.
J. N. KINNEY, L. M. & C. & X. R. R.

TO SHIPPERS OF PITTSBURGH FREIGHT.

The following rates of transportation by railroad from Cincinnati to Pittsburg have been adopted, to take effect on Monday, Aug. 23, 1858, and continue until further notice:

1st class	50 cents per 100 pounds.
2nd class	44 cents per 100 pounds.
3d class	40 cents per 100 pounds.
4th class	35 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour	60 cents per barrel.
Whisky	$1 25 per barrel.
Cotton	1 50 per bale.

J. N. KINNEY,
Gen. Frt. Agt. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
J. B. ANDERSON,
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

☞ The water on the Bar is now as deep as ever was known, I having to-day found 12 feet at high water.—[*Extract of a letter received in this City, dated Jacksonville, E. F., 12th inst.*

Base Ball.

KNICKERBOCKER AND EXCELSIOR CLUBS—SPLENDID GAME, DINNER, SPEECHES, &c.—The return game of the home and home match between these Clubs took place at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, on Friday afternoon, in presence of the largest number of spectators that have been present at any match in that locality for some time. The first game took place on the Excelsior's ground, Carroll-square, South Brooklyn, and resulted in a victory for the Excelsiors, who had entered upon the contest under the full conviction that they would have to succumb to their older and powerful rival. Notwithstanding this impression, the Excelsiors had prepared an ovation, in the shape of a most liberal entertainment, which was served up in Montague Hall, in honor of the Knickerbocker Club, and at which a large number of invited guests sat down.

The present game, like the first, has also terminated in a victory for the Excelsiors, after one of the finest and most exciting contests which has occurred in Base-ball annals for some time, and which reflects equal credit on victors and vanquished. The unexpected result ought to convince Base-ball Players that as much depends for success in ball playing—as in most other games—on headwork and generalship, as on physical capacity and a knowledge of the game. Viewing the present game in this light, there was a decided want of judgment on the part of the Knickerbockers, in playing the return match on a neutral ground to which they were unaccustomed, and on which the positions of the fielders were exactly reversed from that in which they have been in the habit of practising. The sun being brought in front of "short field," and "left field," and "third base," gave them a much less advantage than they would have had when surrounded by the dark foliage on their own ground. To this somerset of position might be attributed the missing of two catches by Wright; and it ought to be strictly adhered to as a rule, especially when you are playing with Clubs of equal strength, never to give away a point in the chances of winning a game, for courtesy, unless the concession should be dictated by an imperative sense of justice and propriety. With weaker Clubs, every concession by the strong to the weak is commendable, and adds popularity to the game. It is not intended by these remarks to claim that if the change of ground had not taken place the result would have been different; but, as the Excelsior ground is a fine open space, the inference points to a different result. Conquering games ought to be played on neutral grounds.

The Knickerbockers went first to the bat in the commanding person of DeBost, who took his position like "Ajax defying the lightning"—and the Excelsiors. This gentleman's appearance at the bat is generally the signal for some demonstration of applause or hilarity. In this game, the first was brought down by a tremendous hit over the centre field, which brought him clear home—distancing the ball,—and the mirthful demonstration was produced by his humorous temerity, in attempting to make third base, and dodging, and finally ducking under, to escape third base, who had "run him in." The play on both sides, and at all points, was excellent. McLaughlin—a great gun, as pitcher—has not played since last season, and did not get himself in condition till towards the middle of the match. DeBost's batting was very fine; his catching, although good, not as fine. The three bases were filled admirably; Dr. Adams making a splendid catch with his left hand of a high ball direct from the bat; Welling besides catching out two men, fielding the ball handsomely and quickly passing it to its proper destination, mostly to first base, on which Stephens was anchored, and who, on several occasions, caused his disabled opponents to retire, some nine or ten being compelled to recruit for another innings. His play was most excellent. The batting of Davis, and especially his fielding, although he missed two important balls, rather widely thrown, was, as usual, particularly fine; his two catches on the fly and two on the bound and his rapid return of the ball met due applause; Morrow and Wright each made two catches on the fly, and the latter did his share in supplying first base with hot shot. Vredenburg made a splendid home runs, which is more than good against such fielding as the Excelsiors'.

On the Excelsior side, the pitching of Dayton, as well as his batting, was fine; a catch with his left hand, from the bat, was a brilliant affair. Leggett, as catcher, did full justice to the pitching and to himself, by putting out three men on the fly, and six on the bound; he rather exceeded his usual good play. Russell on first base, and Cole as short, are invaluable; the first put out two men on the fly, and five on the base, whilst the latter put out three men on the fly and two on the bound, and kept a sharp eye in supplying the bases, and in backing up; their batting was very spirited, Russell's being mostly well placed and along the ground. Reynolds' fielding and passing the ball quickly to first base was perfect. Young's play on third base, and at the bat, was a masterpiece, whilst Kissam, besides his two runs, put two men out on the bound. Wells and Holder did all that came to them in the field, the latter playing pluckily whilst laboring under the disadvantage of a sprained ankle. One thing was very apparent throughout the match—it was the gentlemanly and good-humored courtesy which was displayed by both parties to each other; in fact it seemed anything else but a contest for the superiority between two powerful rival clubs. The Umpire gave universal satisfaction by his decisions.

The following is the score:

KNICKERBOCKER.	Outs.	Runs.	EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.
DeBost, catcher	3	2	Holder, l. field	4	2
Welling, 2d base	3	2	Dayton, pitcher	4	2
Adams, 3d base	4	1	Russell, 1st base	1	3
Davis, l field	1	3	Young, 3d base	4	2
Vredenburgh, r. field	3	2	Kissam, r. field	3	2
McLaughlin, pitcher	3	1	Cole, short	0	2
Morrow, c. field	3	2	Reynolds, 2d base	4	0
Stephens, 1st base	3	1	Wells, c. field	4	0
Wright, short	4	0	Leggett, catcher	3	2
Total		14	Total		15

SCORER—Wm. A. Woodhull. SCORER—James Rogers.
UMPIRE—Judge Van Cott, Gotham Club.

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Knickerb'ers	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	6	—14
Excelsiors	0	2	4	2	0	1	0	6	0	—15

After the conclusion of the match, the members of the Excelsior Club were escorted by the Knickerbocker Club to Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, where they were met by delegations from numerous other base ball clubs, and the whole party, numbering nearly two hundred, sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the club house. Mr. Davis, President of the Knickerbocker Club, having presented the ball with appropriate remarks to Dr. Jones, President of the Excelsior Club, proposed, "Health and success to the Excelsior Club," with three times three. Dr. Jones made a pertinent and witty reply, and proposed three times three for the "Parent of base-ball clubs, the Knickerbockers." Dr. Adams, in thanking the company for the good feeling exhibited towards his club, gave some interesting statistics, which showed the great advantage of the present system of playing a game of nine innings each over the old game which terminated when either side made 21 runs. He recommended the practice of the game by Americans, both old and young. The Gotham Club being toasted, loud calls were made for Judge Van Cott, who responded happily, and proposed a toast to Messrs. Holder and Leggett, of the Excelsior Club. Mr. Leggett returned thanks briefly in a modest speech for himself and Mr. Holder, and called upon Mr. Burtis, of the Excelsior Club, for a further response. The latter gentleman, in the course of a few eloquent remarks, alluded to an article from the London *Times*, in which it was stated that for the want of out-door athletic exercises and sports, the youth of America had physically deteriorated, and, while fully agreeing with the statements of that journal, he hailed the game of base ball as the panacea for their loss of physical powers. "The State of New-Jersey and State Rights" brought out General Wright. "The Eagle Club" was responded for by Mr. Gelston; "Putnam Club," by Mr. T. Dakin; "Empire Club," by Mr. Thorn; "Our Guests," by Mr. McMurray. The evening's conviviality wound up with a song and chorus, improvised for the occasion, in honor of the National Game of Base Ball, composed and sung by Mr. Davis, the chorus being sung by the company, to the tune of "Uncle Sam's Farm." The company broke up about 11 o'clock, and, with Dodworth's Band at their head, marched to escort the Excelsior Club, by way of Barclay-street, Park-row, round the TIMES Office, through Nassau-street, and down Fulton-street to the Ferry, where, on parting, repeated cheers were given on both sides.

EMPIRE AND EAGLE CLUBS—CONQUERING GAME.—On the same afternoon the conquering game of a Home and Home match took place between the above crack clubs, but in consequence of the absence of Bixby and Winslow—first base and pitcher—of the Eagles, the game was entirely one-sided, as the score will show. The following is the score:

EMPIRE CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.	EAGLE CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.
Thorn, pitcher	1	5	Yates, r. field	3	2
Miller, 2d base	3	5	Smith, l. field	4	1
Fahys, 3d base	2	3	Brinkerhoff, catch.	3	3
Haydock, c. field	3	6	Place, 3d base	2	3
Benson, catcher	2	4	Wandell, c. field	2	2
Hoyt, l. field	2	5	Houseman, 2d base	5	0
Ward, 1st base	4	3	Hazard, 1st base	2	2
Newkirk, short	6	2	Yelston, short	4	1
Culyer, r. field	3	4	Williams, pitcher	3	1
Total		39	Total		15

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

Empire..........10, 3, 5, 10, 3, 0, 2, 4, 2—39
Eagle..........1, 0, 0, 2, 4, 2, 4, 1, 1—15

JAMES CAMERON, Scorer for Empire.
JOHN W. MOTT, Scorer for Eagle.
UMPIRE—Mr. VALE, of Gotham Club.

One the 18th, 20th and 22d ult. the mails between Greensborough and Clinton, Ala., were robbed, and the driver on that route, John Cash, was suspected of having committed the robbery, from the fact that the Brandon route, from which he had just been discharged, had suffered for two or three years past from many robberies of the mail, all of which time he was employed on the route. Mr. Blair, special agent of the Post-Office Department, went to Mr. Arthur Bullman, of Tuscaloosa, by whom a $1,000 bill on the Bank of Mobile was mailed to Messrs. Walkington & Co., of Mobile, in one of the above mails, and obtained from Mr. Bullman a description of the bill, and then proceeded to discover the whereabouts of Mr. Cash, and examine him in regard to the matter. After a long search he found and arrested him near Garlandsville, Miss. He then took him to Vicksburgh, where he was identified.

Joint Committee on Celebration.

The tenth meeting of this Committee was held on Saturday.

Mr. HADFIELD appeared before the Committee and stated that it was impossible for him to agree with Mr. LILIENDAHL in the proposed further display of fireworks. The combined arrangement would take up too much time. He begged permission to make his display on the night of the public dinner, and in front of the Hall.

This proposition was unanimously accepted.

Mr. OSTRANDER, New-York Steam Brewery, begged to display their new teams, horses and accoutrements in the procession. Referred to Grand Marshal, when appointed.

Messrs. DROUEL & Co. tendered 15 baskets of champagne for the dinner. Received, with thanks.

It was resolved that all the bars within the Crystal Palace be requested to close on the 1st of September, so far as the sale of ardent spirits is concerned.

Mr. ROBINSON, printer, entered, and proposed to have a new press, and to work the same during the procession. His proposal was accepted, and his position to be defined by the Marshal.

Alderman BOOLE moved that a sub-committee be appointed to procure a portrait of CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq. Carried, and Messrs. BOOLE and DUNN were appointed.

It was directed that the Secretary write and invite the President of the United States, the Cabinet, and all Governors and foreign Ministers at Washington.

He was also directed to notify Captain HUDSON, the officers of the Navy, and also Mr. FIELD, that the grand celebration will take place on the 1st and 2d of September, so that they may be ready for the same, and to participate in the ceremonies.

The Mayor of this City and the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council were also directed to be notified that they will be called upon to present the testimonials and to deliver appropriate addresses on that occasion.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

Chamber of Commerce.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE OFFICERS OF THE NIAGARA AND AGAMEMNON.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was called on Saturday afternoon, in reference to the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph. P. PERIT called the Chamber to order, and stated that the object of the meeting was to take some action which would suitably express the sentiments of the merchants of New-York upon the completion of telegraphic communication between Europe and America.

Mr. A. A. LOW presented a series of resolutions, which he prefaced with the following address. He said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I hold in my hands a series of resolutions, which it is my wish to submit to the consideration of the Chamber. An event, for some time expected, has happened unexpectedly; the people for once have been taken by surprise; and, what is more surprising, the people own it. Often before have the hearts of men been stirred at the announcement of some brilliant feat of arms—of some great victory on land or at sea—of some discovery in science; but never since the time when COLUMBUS, after long years of discouraging vicissitudes, during which he maintained a placid faith amid the turmoil of waters, and despite the doubts of a mutinous crew, astonished the Old with a revelation of the New; never, Sir, since that great event, has aught occurred to bring out such a universal burst of enthusiasm as that which we now contemplate. All at once, in an instant of time, two great continents have received an articulating tongue, which shall henceforth speak with equal ease every language known to civilized man. Like the vivid flash of lightning it has come upon the world, and with the lightning's unmistakable brightness and more than its transient brilliancy. With one simultaneous burst of applause it has been hailed throughout our vast country. Everywhere electricians' fire has touched the doubting or faintly hoping head of man, and filled it with an abounding and enthusiastic delight. Sir, we hail this as a commercial enterprise carried into effect, more than for any other purpose, to answer the demands of a growing commerce—of a commerce guided by the light of an advancing civilization. Science has responded successfully, proudly and promptly, to the large draft that has been made upon it. We meet here now in our own way to celebrate her triumph. We meet here to do honor to the men who through days of ceaseless vigils and through sleepless nights watched over the delivering of this child of science and of commerce, born of the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, who committed it to the bosom of the ocean, and in due time laid it down in its bed, to enjoy, as we would fain hope, an everlasting repose. There, Sir, may it remain, the never-ending wonder of man, till its great American mother, of God's own direct creation, shall cease to pour down its flood of waters. I will read the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York regards the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable from Valentia Bay, in Ireland, to Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, as the great event of the age, interesting in the highest degree to the human family, reflecting honor on its projectors, and those who have been instrumental in mastering the difficulties incident to the undertaking, and as a scientific achievement justly commanding the wonder and admiration of the world.

Resolved, That this Chamber recognizes in the new connection of the two continents another bond of union, by means of which two kindred nations and the nations of the world are brought into nearer alliance.

Resolved, That in this successful enterprise commerce has given to the man of science the practical solution of his problem, as it will aid Christianity's best development, by making peace and concord the common interest of all nations.

Resolved, That because of the seemingly insurmountable difficulty of binding together, by an unbroken chain, the Old World and the New—because of the care and deep toil and anxiety involved in the effort, and of its final triumph—this Chamber would accord its meed of honor to Capt. HUDSON and the officers of the *Niagara*; to Capt. PREEDY, of the *Agamemnon*; to Messrs. EVERETT and WOODHOUSE, of the Engineers' Department; Capt DAYMAN, of the *Gorgon*, and all who coöperated on the part of Great Britain; and CYRUS W. FIELD, who has been the means of bringing into successful combination the money of the capitalist, the science and skill of the electrician, and the indomitable perseverance of the sailor.

Resolved, That this Chamber joins in the universal ascription of praise to the Great Being who watches over the destinies of nations, and who has been pleased, in His all-wise Providence, to permit this new achievement of science and human enterprise—this new victory of truth over doubt and unbelief.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the proper testimonial to be presented to Captain HUDSON and the officers and engineers of the *Niagara*, and such other measures as may be deemed proper.

Resolved, That this Chamber regards with peculiar satisfaction the cordial coöperation of the British and American navies in this grand national enterprise, and would express the hope that, as long as the world endures, the only strife between the two great nations may be in the performance of acts of harmony and good will, aiming at the welfare of both.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. J. T. ADAMS, who suggested that the Commander and other officers of the *Agamemnon* shall be coupled with those of the *Niagara*. Mr. LOW recorded all praise to the English officers who had borne their part in the laying of the cable, but as the English Government would no doubt do them full justice, he thought it unnecessary for this Chamber to include them in the resolutions. Besides, it was the intention to make some suitable testimonial to the *Niagara's* officers.

After some further remarks, the name of Captain PREEDY, of the *Agamemnon*, was inserted in the resolutions, in which shape they were unanimously adopted.

The Committee appointed to carry the resolutions into effect consist of the following gentlemen, who are to meet on Wednesday: J. C. Green, A. A. Low, S. D. Babcock, Charles H. Marshal, Frederick A. Conkling, Floyd Aspinwall, F. R. Lathrop, William B. Duncan, J. D. Jones, William B. Astor, J. H. Brower, James Lee, John A. Stevens, Wilson G. Hunt, J. E. Southworth, George W. Blunt, A. C. Richards, Pelatiah Perit.

On motion, Cyrus W. Field, Captain Hudson, Messrs. Everett and Woodhouse, were elected honorary members of the Chamber.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On my return from the country a few days ago, after an absence of nearly a month, I find that the following statement appeared in your paper of the 14th July:

"STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The roof of the new railroad dépôt was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon, but no damage was done of consequence."

Having put the lightning-rods on the dépôt in question, I was convinced that there must be some mistake, and that the statement must be incorrect. Accordingly, yesterday, I repaired to Jersey City for the purpose of making an examination of the premises, and found that the rods had been evidently very heavily charged with the electric fluid, which had been so safely conducted from the building as to "*leave not a trace behind.*" Reference to the Assistant-Superintendent, at Jersey City, will prove the truth of this assertion. SAMUEL E. BOYER, No. 347 Broadway.

They are the favorites for family use.—N. Y. Times.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.

Are now receiving
Per ships *Alfred Storer, Seaman's Pride, &c.*,
About 500 packages of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, &c.
PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES,
CLOCKS, PLATED WARE;
Also,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS

of every description, comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful assortment of useful and ornamental HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever imported into this City, and, having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, during his late visit to Europe, *in a depressed market*, ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer them at a reduction of fully *fifteen per cent. from the usual prices.*

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ A. Bartholf's New Family SEWING MACHINES.

"They are exceedingly desirable for family use, making a firm and reliable stitch."—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-room Companion.*
"Acknowledged to be the best."—*Ibid.*
"None can compete with these."—*New-York Leader.*
"The best make and most durable."—*Ibid.*
"These machines make excellent work."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Principal Office No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome st. Local Agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,841 Post-Office, New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous Is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-street, one door below Maiden lane.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

☞ Atlantic Cable Charms—Made from the Atlantic Cable, mounted in gold, to hang from watch chains for sale at retail by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ Singer's Improved Hemming Gauges—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED

GREGORY—ARMSTRONG.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 28, by the Rev. F. Ogilby, of the Trinity Church, Mr. JAMES GREGORY to Miss MARY L. ARMSTRONG, daughter of George Armstrong, Esq.

NEWTON—BARNARD.—In Clinton, Oneida Co., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 17, by the Rev. D. A. Holbrook, Mr. GEORGE W. NEWTON, of this City, to Miss LUCIE BARNARD, of North Carolina.

KIEFER—SCOTT.—At Bridgewater, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 16, by the Rev. D. J. Corey, WILLIAM KIEFER, of Bale, Switzerland, to Miss FANNY SCOTT, only daughter of Joel F. Scott, Esq., of Bridgewater.

DIED.

FOX.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 21, WM. N. FOX, aged 17 years 8 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Jacob Fox, No. 19 Goerck-st.

TATE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 20, Mrs. ELLEN TATE, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Isaac E. Tate, No. 116 West 28th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LOWROY.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 22, of disease of the heart, RICHARD W. LOWROY, in the 31st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and also the members of Company B, Eighth Regiment Washington Grays, Lieutenant S. Gregory, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 390 Houston-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DE KLYN.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 22, ABIGAIL DE KLYN, the widow of Barent De Klyn, aged 86 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Charles De Klyn, No. 60 Bank-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SKADEN.—In this City, on Saturday, JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Jr., aged 31 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 41 West 36th st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HARDING.—At Williamsburg, on Sunday, Aug. 22, at 9 o'clock P. M., of consumption, JANE A., wife of Gardiner S. Harding.

COLLINS.—At Yorkville, on Sunday morning, Aug. 22, Mr. JOHN G. COLLINS, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, 84th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 6½ o'clock.

WARD.—At North Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 21, SARAH H., daughter of the late Jonathan and Sarah Ward, of East Chester.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Episcopal Church at East Chester, this day, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Williamsbridge, to meet the 8½ o'clock train from New-York, by Harlem Railroad.

HIND.—At Ithaca, on Thursday, Aug. 19, of cholera infantum, HELEN E., infant daughter of Henry A. and Harriet J. Hind.

VERNON.—At Schaghticoke, on Wednesday, Aug. 18, EMMA, daughter of Wm. and Mary Ann Vernon, aged 2 years 2 months and 23 days.

DE PEYSTER.—At Little Ferry, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 21, PETER K. DE PEYSTER, in the 78th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

From the Cynthiana News, Ky.

We are under the painful necessity this week of announcing the death of our esteemed fellow citizen, ROBERT S. HAVILAND, who died at his residence near Havilandsville, in this county, on the 8th inst. He was born in the City of New York, 11th November, A. D. 1796, and served under Captain SWARTWOUT as a soldier in the war with Great Britain in 1812. In 1818 he emigrated to the State of Kentucky where he continued to reside till his demise. With Miss MARY STEWART, he intermarried in 1820, and during his life, exemplarily filled the stations of an affectionate and devoted husband and father, an enterprising and good citizen, and a fervent and devoted Christian. Hospitable to his friends, kind to the poor, generous in his dealings, and possessing extensive business relations with his neighbors, his death will be deeply felt and sincerely lamented throughout the entire community. The writer of this notice was for many years well acquainted with the deceased, and therefore well knows what a melancholy bereavement his family have sustained by the loss of such a husband and father. But in the midst of their sorrows they must console themselves with the reflection that he has gone to a brighter and better world, where there is neither grief nor pain, the just reward of an exemplary and Christian life.

JOHNSON.—At Warnerville, Schoharie County, on the 14th day of August, instant, at the residence of his father-in-law, Sylvester Wescott, of disease of the brain, WALTER W. JOHNSON, aged 33 years.

Mr. JOHNSON came to this country from England in 1849, in pursuit of health. The climate having had the desired effect in restoring him to perfect health, induced him to adopt this country as his future residence. For the last five years he has been engaged in business in the City, where, by confinement and close application to business, he contracted the disease of which he has fallen a victim. As a business man, he had but few superiors. In his intercourse with men he had only to be known to be respected, and in forming new acquaintances he almost invariably secured warm personal friends. He became a member of the Episcopal Church in his native land, and during his sojourn here has daily exhibited the fruits of the religion he professed. He has left a wife and little daughter, with a large circle of other relatives and friends, to mourn his untimely departure.

☞ Birmingham papers please copy.

TIFFANY & CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York,
announce that they have secured the entire balance of the
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE,
now on board the
U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity they propose to cut the cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copy-righted *fac simile* certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will be first sold in precisely the condition in which the great cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price, 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders as they are received, which will be filled in turn, without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

SLEEP-MURDERERS.

Night is the time for rest;
With daily cares oppressed
We gladly seek repose;
But who the deuce can sleep
When swarms of bed bugs creep,
Or fleas gymnastic leap,
Under the clothes?
Fools only should endure
An evil, when the cure
Is certain, safe and swift,
LYON'S MAGNETIC DUST,
Like the Sirocco's gust
Kills with its deadly duft
Flies, roaches, bed-bugs, fleas,
Ants, insects upon trees,
Musquito, spider, moth.
His PILLS, a priceless boon,
Slay rats and mice full soon.
Be sure you purchase both.
Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 424

[illegible]

SILK GOODS.

FALL TRADE.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,

NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

Take pleasure in informing their customers and buyers generally throughout the country, that they are now prepared to offer one of the most

ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

AUTUMN GOODS

EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Constant additions of desirable articles will be made by every steamer, and no pains will be spared to display an assortment of Goods, which for

BEAUTY, VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS,

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

PRICES AS LOW

and

TERMS AS LIBERAL

as those of any other House in the Trade.

Special attention is invited to the Department of

HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,

In which will be found every variety of articles usually kept by houses which devote themselves to these branches exclusively.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

Our STANDARD of silver is..........950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Have removed to the store
No 355 Broadway,

formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Beck & Co., where, in connection with their present business, they will open, on Monday, Aug. 30, an extensive

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

consisting of fancy fabrics, silks, dress goods, embroideries, &c., &c., together with a full stock of staple articles adapted to family use.

Believing the extent and variety of their stock to be worthy of special attention, they would respectfully solicit purchasers to examine their extensive assortment.

THE CABLE ACROSS NASSAU-STREET.
CYRUS W. FIELD.
At ACKERMAN & MILLER'S old paint shop No. 161—next to the *Herald* office.
PREPARE FOR THE COMING
PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATION.
FLAGS, BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
&c., &c., &c.

FINE DRAWER LOCKS,
BARRON'S PATENT BOX LOCKS,
BRAMAH BOX AND SILL LOCKS,
SAFE PADLOCKS.
And all descriptions of Builders' Hardware.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

NECK-TIES ONLY!!!
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
NECK-TIES of every description,
NO. 36 WARREN-STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT ANNIHILATED

By the use of ST. CATHARINE'S MINERAL WATER, from the Artesian Well, St Catharine's, Canada West, in its natural state. Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, want of action in the Digestive and Urinary Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases Peculiar to Women, and a General Purifier of the Blood.

Certificates from General J. Watson Webb,
Edwin Forrest, Esq.,
John A. Collier, Esq.,

and many other gentlemen well known, can be shown to any one who will call. Also an Analysis of its properties will be given or sent to any one requiring. Packed in quarts and pints, or in any quantity, to be had of the subscriber, C. L. MATHER, Sole Agent, Astor-House New-York.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. 106 Duane-st.,

Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

THIRD EDITION OF PATENT ICE PITCHERS.

"The Dog Star rages;" the heat continues. The Ice Pitchers are pouring out the cooling draughts, and the people are pouring into No. 6 Burling slip, for new supplies of them, which may be obtained, wholesale and retail, from LUCIUS HART.

SATIN DE LAINES.

A large lot of superior quality, in all colors and styles, just received, and now offered at a great reduction from usual prices, by SOLOMON & HART, No 369 Broadway, near Franklin-st.

HODGES & CROSS' YANKEE SAUCE.—The delicate, pungent, aromatic flavor imparted to all kinds of fish, meats, salads, oysters, soups, curries, &c., renders this the best Table Sauce ever offered a discriminating public. It improves the appetite, strengthens the digestive organs, imparts tone to the system, and counteracts the injurious effects of too great table indulgence. Private families, hotels, steamboats or restaurants who consult the relish of a meal or the equipment of the table, will never dispense with the Yankee Sauce at either breakfast, dinner or supper.

This Sauce, wherever used, is superseding all other articles of the kind, and is destined to become as indispensable as sugar or salt. It is within the reach of all. While used upon the groaning tables of the rich, it equally adorns the humble board of the poor.

Sold by all grocers and general dealers throughout the world, for 25 cents per bottle.

BARNES & PARK, General Agents, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

CONSUMPTION, NERVOUS DEBILITY, ASTHMA.—DR. JULIO SAMSON, late of Lima, Peru, attends specially on the above affections at No. 512 Broadway. He offers the Peruvian Coca, (a plant so much recommended by Von Humboldt and the late Captain Herndon, U. S. N., in their works on the Amazon River,) as a certain and sovereign remedy in bronchial affections, consumption, nervous irritability and decline of the nervous system. References—His Excellency J. R. Clay, United States Minister at Lima, Peru; his Excellency J. De Osma, Peruvian Minister, Washington. Consultations in English, French, German, Spanish, &c.

NOTICE.—HAVE YOU USED DR. KERRIGAN'S Panacea and Specific? Don't fail to use the Panacea and Specific. If you regard your health, use the Panacea and Specific. For sale by the druggists generally, and at the Laboratory, No. 408 Water st., New-York.

PHELAN'S PATENT BILLIARD TABLES, with all the late improvements, always on hand and for sale at reasonable prices. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory No 53 Ann-st.

SPERRY'S TOWER CLOCKS—THE BEST timekeepers in the world, all sizes. Also, watchmakers' mercurial pendulum regulators. No. 338 Broadway.

Fraser's River.

From the Philadelphia North American.

That all Californians are not believers in the abundant richness of the Fraser River Mines is apparent from the extracts which we have published from the California papers. Private letters received by the late steamer are to the same purport; and we are favored with permission to publish the following:

"That gold may be found there is true, but not in 'placer diggings' enough to justify working them. As to the river beds being so rich, no one knows, and no one will know in a hurry. Some of the bars may be worked from four to six weeks The melting snows and ice will cause the rivers to flow rapidly, and with a large body of water, in the summer months; and these three months a year are all that give any show for miners. The country is barren. Game is scarce. The aborigines are bold, and, thanks to the Hudson's Bay Company, as well used to the rifle as the Kentuckians. They are by nature dishonest and treacherous, and by education sworn foes to the 'Bostons,' as they call the inhabitants of the United States, and great friends of 'King George's men.' Time will expose the secret of the humbug.

My own impression is that the Fraser River excitement had its rise something as follows: A San Francisco party, an Englishman, has been employed, selecting, cutting and shipping timber from Oregon, for the natives of Great Britain and France. He spent months in that country last Fall. Knowing the gullibility of gold seekers, I think he originated this humbug, in company with certain officials of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Company expect their charter will soon revert to the crown. By this furor they will be enabled to sell lots in Victoria worth nothing, in fact, for fabulous prices. Freights and passengers are transported, and privosions sold at extravagant prices. The foreign miners' tax is collected, and all these things tend to enrich these whole privileges soon will cease.

Again, the completion of the British overland Railroad will be promoted, and a city on Vancouver's Island may be built, if not just now permanently populated, as the future seaport of the nortwest, railroad dépôt, and point of embarkation and debarkation to and from China and Japan. There is universal indignation felt in California at the dilatoriness of Congress relative to the United States Pacific Railroad. It is really the case that many men here begin to contemplate the possible secession of the northwest, and the formation of a separate confederacy."

Pisciculture in Maine.

The Eastport *Sentinel* gives the results of the fish-breeding experiment, which has been a year or two in progress at that place. The Messrs. TREAT, last year, raised hundreds of thousands of young shad and alewives, all of which went down the stream to salt water. They expect by their operations this season to produce a number equal to that of last year. The young fish which have gone to the salt water, will, when fully grown, go back to the waters in which they were bred, at spawning time. It is expected that the fish which went down the stream last season, will arrive at maturity and return to the place of their birth in the Spring of 1859. The result of the experiment in rearing salmon and bass has not yet been fully ascertained. Last year twelve of each species, male and female, were put into the lake. The bass did not appear to mind the change from salt water to fresh It was expected that the old salmon would go down to salt water during the Spring freshet, but this has not been done, as they may be seen in the lake on any fine day. The young salmon are very shy, and resemble the lake trout. Should they go to the sea when one year old, they will return to the streams and lakes during the latter part of the same season, and will weigh from two to four pounds, the experiment having been fully tested in Scotland and France.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—No 32 Waverley-place Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23 at 8 o'clock, in the University Chapel. Essay by the Rev. THERON BALDWIN on *The Relation of Young Men to the Cause of Christian Education at the West.* Young men generally are invited to attend. EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF WASHINGTON DIVISION No. 4, sons of Temperance, and the Order in general, are hereby respectfully invited to be at the meeting of the Division on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to witness a presentation to the Division, by a distinguished officer of the U. S. S. *Niagara.* ALEX. CAMPBELL.

ALLEGHANIA LODGE, NO. 183 I. O. OF O. F.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at their room, No. 193 Bowery, on MONDAY, August 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, ARCHIBALD P. MACNAUGHTON. By order of THOS. MORTON, N. G.
CHARLES E. WATTS, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD Republican Association will be held on the 23d inst., for the election of delegates, at No 53 Greenwich-st. The polls will be open from 8 o'clock until 9½ P. M.
By order of C. F. E. LUDER, President.
WM. H. SMITH, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—Pursuant to a call by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at the Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 7½ o'clock to elect delegates to the City Convention, to choose two delegates and two alternates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 8 until 9½ o'clock.
THEO. A. WARD, President.
JOHN CONTRELL, ANDREW W. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.

THE SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at No. 100 Elm, corner Walker-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, to elect Delegates to the Assembly District Convention, pursuant to the requirements of the Republican Central Committee. Polls open from 8 to 9½ o'clock.
ROBERT IRWIN, President.
GRAHAM FLORENTINE, CHAS. B FOOTE, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH WARD—PURSUANT TO THE CALL of the Republican Central Committee, the members of the VIIth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to elect delegates to represent the Ward in the IVth and VIIIth Assembly District Conventions. The poll will be open from 8 to 9½ o'clock, under the direction of the Inspectors of Elections, and no person will be permitted to vote unless he shall have been duly enrolled as a member of the Association at least one week previous to the election.
By order of THOMAS MURPHY, President
C. T. RODGERS, E. M. SKIDMORE, } Secretaries.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—A special meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the Bleecker Buildings, to elect delegates to the Assembly District Convention to be held on Aug. 30, for the purpose of selecting two delegates and two alternates to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 8 to 9¼ o'clock.
S. B. DUTCHER, President.
H. AYRES Secretary.

TENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICANS OF THIS Ward will meet at their rooms, No. 274 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23 at 8 o'clock, to select Delegates to represent the Ward in the District Conventions to nominate Delegates to the State Convention
DAVID MILLER, President.
B. W. BRADFORD, G. W. DONLANDSON, E. A. BOGAN, } Inspectors.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee a special meeting will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, No 405 Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23 1858, to elect delegates from the Election Districts to meet in Assembly District Convention and select delegates to State Convention. Poll open from 8 to 9½ o'clock P. M. The regular monthly meeting will be held on Tuesday evening 24th inst
E. ELLIOTT, President.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the XIVth Ward Republican Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Assembly District Convention Polls open at 8; close at 9½ o'clock precisely, at Ellis', No. 223 Centre st.
B. W. RICHARDS, President.
T. G. BAKER, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An adjourned meeting of the association will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23, at E. Kirchner's, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., at 8 o'clock.
B F. MANIERRE, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.
3 600 bales Sloats,
1,200 bales Congress,
600 bales Warners,
2,000 bales "C." Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

ARNOLD'S FLUID.
Gillott's Steel Pens—Gold Pens.
RODGERS' KNIVES.
A large assortment of letter, note and cap papers, &c., at
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 41 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-RATE SAIL boats, 20, 23, 28, and 30 feet respectively. Parties wishing to purchase a good and fast boat would do well to call and examine them as such a chance seldom offers. SMEDLEY & BALMANN'S Club house, foot of Court-st., Gowanus, Brooklyn

THE AMERICAN SMOKER—SUPPLIED ON the principle of going to mill—first come first served Dealers will please send in their orders early to the Factory, No 22 and 24 Frankfort st
J. M. WOODWARD.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by [illegible] Samples on draught [illegible]

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF sewed boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EIGHTH WEEK
AND
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE
THE IRISH BOY and YANKEE GAL,
MR AND MRS W. J. FLORENCE,
It is with regret the Management has to announce this as the
LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES.
They being compelled to leave the City to attend their
FALL AND WINTER ENGAGEMENTS
IN
THE SOUTH AND WEST.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug 23, will be performed the
GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON,
THE ROBBERS OF THE RHIN(E)OH!
OR
THE FORTY THIEVES IN NEW-YORK.
(From the pen of CHARLES GAYLOR Esq.)
Hassarack .... Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mohammed O'Wax .... Mr. W. J. Florence
The performance to commence with the
IRISH LION.
Tom Moore .... Mr. W. J. Florence
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.
N. B.—The seats for the
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF THE
FLORENCES
may be secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 23. 1858.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
COMEDY NIGHT.
Sheridan's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
gloriously cast.

Mr. Blake	as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr Brougham	as	Sir Benjamin Backbite
Miss Jane Coombs (first time)	as	Lady Teazle
Mrs. Blake	as	Mrs. Candor
Mr. Davidge	as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. A. H Davenport	as	Charles Surface
Mr. Caroll	as	Joseph Surface
Mr. Setchell	as	Moses
Mr. J. S Smith	as	Crabtree
Miss Miller	as	Marcie

Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tuesday—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD and POCA-HON-TAS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SHORT OPERATIC SEASON.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he proposes opening the Academy of Music for a brief Operatic Season
On AUG. 30, 1858.
For this short season he proposes producing several
NEW VOCALISTS,
as well as
OPERAS NEVER BEFORE GIVEN
in America. Full particulars will be given in forthcoming advertisements. MAX MARETZEK.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
First appearance for five years of YANKEE LOCKE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 23 and 24.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.
To be followed by the Yankee Farce called
POLIJAH J. PEASLEY.
To conclude with the Nautical Drama of
THE AMERICAN TAR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24.
The performances will commence with the drama of
NICK WHIFFLES.
To be succeeded by the RED GNOME.
To conclude with the Burlesque of
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN OR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of that unparalleled combination of skill and science known in Europe as
THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS;
OR, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD!
Just arrived from London and Paris, in which gay capitals it has been visited by over A MILLION OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE while it already bids fair to
ECLIPSE EVERYTHING ELSE IN ATTRACTION,
on this continent. It embraces a variety of dramatic and other scenes enacted by
IMITATION MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
as well as imitation horses, dogs, elephants, and other animals; shipping, trees, palaces gardens, rocks, mountains seas, forests, and all so closely resembling nature, in their aspect and performances, as completely to bewilder the enchanted spectator. The programme will be divided into five distinct parts, and presented, entire,
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
and EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
DURING THIS WEEK—MONDAY, 23D AUGUST, to SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1858,
in the following sequence, viz:
PART I.—A new and bewitchingly lovely view of
THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
This is no commonplace sight, but a rare combination. It is admirably picturesque and animated.
PART II—The Expedition to the ARCTIC REGION, in
SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN,
in which the Esquimaux are seen on the shore with their sledges drawn by dogs, while bears are pursued and killed by the sailors.
PART III—An inimitably-perfect
ANIMATED MODEL OF PARIS
taken from the *Pont des Arts* It closes with the
GRAND MASQUERADE FEAST OF THE MAST OF COCAGNE ON THE RIVER.
PART IV.—THE SLACK-ROPE VAULTER,
which performs every evolution usually attempted by living artists, without any apparent assistance.
PART V.—STORM ON THE BLACK SEA!
in which the spectator finds it almost impossible to divest himself of the idea that it is not reality.
A SONG BETWEEN EACH PART
will be introduced and four ELEGANT DROP-SCENES presented, the whole being a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity, and something that will delight old and young with its wonderfully-varied and diverting originalities.
The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents

PALACE GARDENS.
THE DRUM CORPS
OF THE
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT,
(22 members,)
By permission of Colonel VOSBURGH,
WILL AID MR. THOMAS BAKER,
The favorite Conductor and Composer,
AT HIS BENEFIT.
In giving a powerful effect to the
DRUM POLKA, &c., &c,
the Corps have kindly consented
to appear in
FULL UNIFORM.
THE MESSRS. EDGE
have generously volunteered to give
AN UNUSUALLY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES
And the ORGAN-HARMONIUM
will be added to
A POWERFUL and WELL-BALANCED ORCHESTRA,
for the purpose of efficiently rendering
SEVERAL NOVELTIES
PRODUCED BY MR. BAKER.
This elegant entertainment in compliment to
MR. BAKER,
will be given on
TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 24.
Admittance .... 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.
The different classes of the Singing Academy will assemble in the Academy of Music as follows:
Class I. For ladies, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, 2 P. M.
Class I. Gents, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.
Class II. For ladies, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 2 P. M.
Class II. For gents TUESDAY and THURSDAY, 8 P. M.
Class III. 3 P. M. FRIDAY. C. ANSCHUTZ.

THIRTIETH
ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
In the City of New York.
The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 next.
The Palace will be prepared for the reception of goods on and after Sept. 7. Machinery and heavy articles will be received and stored after July 1
This exhibition is intended to embrace MACHINERY and NEW INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES of all descriptions, and AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS of every kind.
GOLD, SILVER and BRONZE MEDALS, SILVER CUPS and DIPLOMAS will be awarded on the report of competent and impartial judges.
The managers would impress upon exhibitors the importance of making early application for the space they wish to occupy.
Circulars containing full particulars can be had by applying to WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, New-York, to whom all communications should be addressed.
By order of the Managers.
F. W. GEISSENHAINER, Jr., Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE GRAND CELEBRATION.
Arrangements having been made by the Committee of the Common Council with the New-York Harmonic Society to take charge of the musical exercises at the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the Society cordially invites the Musical Associations of this and adjoining cities to unite with them on that occasion.
Those desiring to do so, are requested to send delegates to the Society, at their rooms at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, at their next rehearsal, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their accommodation.
E. C. CARRINGTON, President.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
JAMES H. HIGEMAN, Secretary.

SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
The public are respectfully informed that the above-named world-renowned vocalist, upon her way to Havana, where she is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making her appearance for a limited number of nights in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
in a few of her most celebrated characters
MAX MARETZEK.

THE GRAND
FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,
Given at Atlantic Gardens Hoboken, on Tuesday, 16th, by Robertson's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., on which occasion a
SILVER GOBLET
will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.
In case of rain the entertainment will be given the next fair day.

THE DRUM CORPS
Of the 71st Regiment,
TUESDAY NIGHT,
Aug. 24,
PALACE GARDENS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.
PALACE GARDENS.
Tickets for Mr. BAKER'S Benefit night, Aug. 24, can be procured at the Garden Gate, on 6th-av., any time preceding the 24th inst. Also, a few reserved Orchestra Seats, at $1 each.

AMUSEMENTS

LUIGI STEFFANI.
The public are respectfully informed that this eminent Primo Tenore from the San Carlos at Naples, and the Scala at Milan, upon his way to Havana, where he is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making his appearance for a limited number of nights in the Academy of Music, in a few of his most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT!!
ANVIL CHORUS!!
DRUM POLKA!!
OPERATIC GEMS!!
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!
HAIL COLUMBIA!!
SENTIMENTAL MUSIC!!
THE BIRD POLKA!!
CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES!!
DRUM CORPS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT!
SUPERB FIREWORKS!!
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION!!
MAGNIFICENT FIRE BALLOON!!
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE PALACE GARDENS,
TUESDAY NIGHT,
AUG. 24
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Orchestra seats, $1 each.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS!
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The adjudication of the Bankrupt Estate of these celebrated Fabricants and Marchands des Modes, was yesterday suspended until January, 1859; this concession being accorded to the prayer of the Assignees, to enable them to make a more satisfactory disposition of the Autumnal contracts of the late Firm with the manufacturers of Lyons and Aix la Chapelle, made previous to the occurrence of the unfortunate disaster which prostrated these most renowned Modistes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*
UNPARALLELED SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH CLOAKS,
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER COSTUME,
Resulting from the Failure of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
The eminent Fabricants, renowned throughout competing Europe.
THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT TEXTILE FABRICS,
(Ordered from the Manufacturers prior to the recent calamity,) including
GORGEOUS VELVETS FROM GENOA AND LYONS,
And the multifarious productions in Cloths from Aix la Chapelle, Rheims, &c., for the more eligible disposal of the same, (and encouraged by the success attendant upon the sale of the Spring and Summer stock in New-York,) are converted by the Assignees, assisted by the skilled artists in the employ of the late firm, into Styles and Nouveautes adapted to the tastes of the wealthy classes
THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THESE ELEGANT GARMENTS
will arrive and be exposed for PRIVATE SALE, at the spacious store heretofore occupied,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
(between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons,)
On Monday, Aug. 23, and during the Week,
From 9 till 6 o'clock,
where every facility will be afforded to Ladies in making their selections. Supplementary additions, which will be made on the arrival of the European Steamers, will be duly announced.
W. D. ESTERRE, Agent.
N. B.—A great opportunity for cash Wholesale buyers.

NEWEST STYLE FALL DE LAINES,
1s. 6d. PER YARD.
EXTRA RICH COLORS, SPLENDID PATTERNS,
Just opened
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY.
No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

THREE-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, $18.
SUPER QUALITY SILK.
GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE SEASON.
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S
NO. 473 BROADWAY.

NEW FALL SILKS, AT 6s. PER YARD.
JUST RECEIVED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
100 pieces NEW FALL SILKS, at 6s. per yard.
Greatly under the actual value.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT
CLEARING-OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS.
DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRM
As soon as possible. In order to do this it is absolutely necessary to dispose of our entire stock immediately
REGARDLESS OF THE COST,
therefore those wishing the
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED
will find them at No. 43 Catharine-st The entire stock will be sold at wholesale or retail at a great sacrifice. This is one of the finest opportunities ever offered for any one wishing to go into business, as the location is most desirable and rent very low; located in one of the most business streets in the city.
DE BEVOISE & RAWSON,
No. 43 Catharine-st.

REJOICE FOR THE BARGAINS.
Every lady enjoys her millinery. It is her pride to be *recherche* in that respect Everybody is fastidious, also, as to her dress trimmings, for elegant ones reach the woman of fashion and common ones the vulgar crowd. But, where to get these things is the question, and where to get them with a proper eye to economy, as well as taste, is an important inquiry. There is but one spot in America where ribbons of the rarest quality, direct from the royal magazines of France and Germany, can be found—where dress trimmings of the most modest, yet brilliant description repose in immense assortments—where millinery of all kinds, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," from an ordinary stock of trade—where obliging attendants are happy to accommodate customers with the choicest goods at the smallest prices—and that is at LICHTENSTEIN'S, No 387 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS!
FALL IMPORTATION!
20 cases of New Goods will be offered at wholesale and retail, on MONDAY, the 23d inst., consisting of
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,
BLACK AND BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES,
Also, some new materials for Deep and Second Mourning, manufactured expressly for this house, together with
MANTILLAS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY.
FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.
Fall styles of Ladies' and Children's Bonnets have been received.
And a choice assortment is now ready for the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,
at
GENIN'S BAZAAR.
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway,
and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, Linens, Damasks, Diaper, Table-Cloths, &c., for sale by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer
BETTER GOODS AT LOWER PRICES
than any other house in the Trade.
We have removed to the large and convenient store
NO 172 WILLIAM-STREET,
NEAR BEEKMAN,
where we shall be happy to have the Trade call and examine our stock.
Samples forwarded free of expense on application.
BUTLER & BRYAN,
No. 172 William-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. E. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 35c., just published. Send by mail, post age free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

NEW MUSIC—THE "PALACE GARDEN SINGING-Bird Polka," by Baker, with splendid vignette of the Garden; price 40 cents. The "Swinging Schottische" by Cull, with a beautiful vignette of three children in a swing; 35 cents. Both are played at the Palace Garden by Baker's orchestra, with great applause. Just published by HORACE WATERS, agent 333 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, British Possessions, and Atlantic Cable, 36 by 48 inches, showing all the lines and stations Price 50 cents. Published by WILLIAM H. BOYD, No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. New List of Post-Offices, price 75 cents.

A STEM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &C.,
FOR SALE.
A 15 horse steam-engine, with two cylinder boilers, 31 feet long and 29 in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and a 2-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Apply to R. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVAL.
E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS have removed their paper warehouse from No 83 to No. 56 John-st., (between William and Nassau sts.,) where they offer for sale the usual large assortment of book and news printing, writing, wrapping and envelope papers, trunk and binders' boards, &c., &c., &c.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the New-York *Times* to complete a file: Nos. 1,235, 1,543, 1,644, 1,792, 1,934 and 2,010. A liberal price will be paid. Address A. W., Box No. 105, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as seamstress; does all styles of family sewing; can dress ladies' and children's hair in a fashionable style; makes children's clothes. Has no objection to the country, or to travel with a family; wages $8. Also, a cook, in all its branches; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS OF a situation as seamstress in an upholstery establishment or a hotel; can cut and fit furniture covers, and understands all branches of the business; or would take private orders, or would engage with a family going to California. Address for one week, R. A. H., Station C., corner of 4th and Troy-sts

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as seamstress and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; she is competent and experienced, and understands all kinds of soups and game and a good hand at bread and pastry, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Avenue B., rear house, between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF RESPECTABLE PARentage, a situation to do general housework, chamberwork and waiting; or as nurse; will be found trustworthy, efficient and obliging, and a very desirable servant; also, a nice, well-informed French girl as nurse or chambermaid. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in washing and ironing, the best of City references from their last places: can be seen at No. 224 14th-st., near 1st-av., room No. 11: can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability to attend a store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would leave the City if required, or would travel with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss W. K., Chatham-square Post Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and seamstress, by a very experienced servant; has lived in good families; understands her business, and will try hard to please sooner than change; unquestionable references for integrity, neatness and capability given. Apply at MANNING'S, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, residing in the country, to do washing for single ladies or gentlemen or a family. French fluting done in the neatest style Where she lives there is fine bleaching ground. Apply to day at No. 25 Spring-st., or afterwards, address, H. K., Windfield Dépôt L. I.

WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED PROTestant girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing or sewing; she will be found very neat and attentive in her duties. A family in want of a good servant will call at HENDRICKSON & CO.'S Agency, No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT girls—one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also, by two colored girls—one as cook, &c; one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent woman, as cook, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at her last place No. 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn; the best references given, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 240 East 13d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., No. 3 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts

WANTED—A WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper. A home for herself and child more desirous than large salary. Can be seen at No. 385 Broome-st., corner of Mulberry-st, for three days. Inquire for Mrs. SHELL.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITuations, out West; one as teacher of music and singing, the other as saleswomen in a fancy store, or any light business. Address M. F., stating where an interview is requisite. Brooklyn Post Office

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to learn the millenery or fancy dry goods business, in New-York or Brooklyn. Wages not so much of an object as a genteel place. Address S. M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family. No. 224 East 14th-st. Best of city references given. Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of an infant and do plain sewing, and is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Apply No. 242 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, washing, and ironing. Can be seen at room 14, No. 126 Eighth st. Has good city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AND respectable female, (unmarried,) who has kept house for her father and his family a number of years, and is now without a home would like a situation as above; can produce the best of reference and would not object to the country. Address G. P. C., Box No. 176, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—TWO GIRLS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one to do the cooking, washing and ironing, &c., and one to do chamber work, take care of children, sew, &c. &c. To avoid trouble, none need apply unless competent to do their duty well and the work of a large family and are willing and obliging in disposition: best of wages paid and good references required. Apply at No. 136 Livingston st., brick house, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. A GENTLEMAN having three children, two of them girls, 11 and 13 years of age, is desirous of engaging a good housekeeper, educated, and a preference given to one that is pious, and one that would take an interest in the children. To such the situation would be a pleasant one, having good servants. Address Box No. 4,204 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework in a small family, (consisting of a gentleman and wife only,) residing in Brooklyn. She must be a good cook washer and ironer, and come well recommended Apply, before 12 o'clock, at No. 141 Maiden-lane, New-York, up-stairs.

WANTED—FOR A VERY SELECT BOARDING house, a capable and reliable middle aged Protestant woman for cook; none need apply who are not good tempered and obliging, and who are not fully competent for their duties; apply at the large double house, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts. South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CANVASSER.—A COMPETENT man may find permanent employment, by applying, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., to J. W. WHEELER, No. 48 Vesey st., up stairs

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HOUSE, AN EXperienced entry clerk. Address, with references, Box No. 327 Post-Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER wanted immediately, for a large family. Address M. P., Box No 68, Post-Office Sing Sing, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer: must have satisfactory references. Apply at No. 53 West 37th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED ENTRY clerks in a dry goods jobbing house Address, with reference, R. J. H., Box No. 1,444 Post-Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANCAIS OFFRANT D'ALLER causer dans une famille ou dans une Institution, demande la pension complete et l'échange ce langage. S'addresser au bureau de ce journal, aux initiales P. C., Box No. 205 *Times* office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS IN great abundance and of several nations (including German and French) may be obtained at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an Intelligence Office is conducted on a new plan. Foreign Languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation. Is a respectable single young man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses. Is also a good plain gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr James Deane's Sadlery Store, No. 125 4th-av.; or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125 this Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter, or would be willing to work in a stable, or assist in a garden or on a farm; would be willing and obliging to obtain an honest living; a good home more of an object than the wages; has City reference. Can be seen for three days by addressing P. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man of genteel address, who well understands the routine of the City, and can produce the highest of references from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR Assistant coachman and gardener by a young man who has lately arrived in the country; would like to engage with a gentleman; no objection to go any distance in the country or to travel. Address P. L. Box No. 203 *Times* Office or can be seen at No. 205 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address A. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; has been in the business the last ten years, and can give the best of City reference. Address W. H. T., Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable, sober, steady young man; is a careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; keeps his carriages and harness neat; is a good vegetable gardener; best of City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM DAYTON, Ohio, who is well acquainted with the Western and Southern country and can command a good trade, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good establishment. Address A. J. S., French's Hotel.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer; country preferred Address J. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk; has had over 10 years' experience as bookkeeper by double entry. Address B. W. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would take the dairy; can give satisfactory references. Address G., or apply at Smith's seed store No. 64 White-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation in some respectable business, such as assistant-bookkeeper or entry-clerk; expectations moderate Address B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG MAN who can speak and write English, German, French and Spanish, a suitable situation. Book-store or Law-office preferred. Address A. C., Box 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, 17 YEARS old, a situation in a wholesale grocery or broker's office; is a good penman, and correct in figures; City reference from last employer. Address S. P., Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE SCOTCH man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Good reference can be given. Address M Y., at A. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st., 2 days.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER BEfore having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who will pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family, gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No 66 Amity st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, in the brownstone house No 51 Concord-st., cor. of Adams-st The house is newly furnished and is in every sense of the word a first-class house. Terms reasonable.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Double and single rooms at No. 34 Willow st., entrance on Cranberry-st., in the near vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The house has the modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neat apartments, furnished or unfurnished, in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 38 Willow st References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 73 West Warren-st.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. A fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on the second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas-fixtures; bath and all accommodations on same floor; neighborhood 31st-st. and 5th-av. The rooms will not be let singly. Address box No. 2,179 Post Office.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES—Two or three single gentlemen can obtain board and furnished rooms, having every convenience, by applying at the above first-class house. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION—PLEASANT rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

WANTED—ABOUT SEPT. 23, TWO OR THREE rooms with board, not below 14th-st. References exchanged Address, immediately, BONUS, Box No. 161 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board, at No. 68 Murray-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—This house has been remodeled and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. Also, parties on pleasure, (sleighriding parties, &c.,) will find immediate accommodations at all times, at short notice
S. D. HUNTING, Proprietor.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD—ELEGANT SUITES of rooms sufficient to accommodate sixty persons can be had at the residence of O. S. Fowler, near New-Hamburg, combining unrivalled scenery an abundance of fruit and good living. Easy of access by boat or railroad. For plan and view of house, terms, &c., call at No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., No. 25 Amity st., and No. 308 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J.; landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house Safe bathing for ladies and children.
EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR NEW HAMBURG—Rooms elegant, scenery beautiful, accessible; best living and fruits. Reasonable. Circulars, particulars, &c., No. 25 Amity, and COCKROFT'S, No. 13 Exchange.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c.	to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c.	to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c.	to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8½c.	to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c.	to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

COAL.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich-sts., No. 63 Canal st., near Allen, and No. 137 Duane-st., and 46th-st., near 11th-av.
MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre, and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or [illegible]
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

INSTRUCTION

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARAY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 11 years, is now reorganized Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references. address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d st.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D D, New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APpleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway. School Circulars supplied to parents gratuitously. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses, and teachers with positions Orders for music teachers will receive especial attention. References, Dr. LOWELL MASON, Prof GEO. F. ROOT, Faculty Amherst College. Teachers of music, French and ornaments wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th st, near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MADAME LE DUC'S—LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st.
References—Bishop POTTER of New-York; S. H. TYNG D. D., of New-York; A. D. GILLETTE D. D., of New York JOHN C. APPLETON, New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—The duties of this school will be resumed on the 6th September, the close of the Summer vacation. This institution is reached by the New York and New-Haven Railroad, ¾ of an hour from the City, ½ mile south of the dépôt. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

A FULL COMMERCIAL COURSE OF private lessons in Book-keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic will be given for $25 or $10 each branch, by Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway Gentlemen may rely on being thoroughly and practically qualified for any kind of business, as the time is unlimited for all who secure seats this week.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This institution, which has been in successful operation for twelve years, is open at all times for the reception of pupils. The most thorough instruction is given in every department
The Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's book-store, No. 152 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1—For Circulars, please address the Principal, M B CHASE. Refers to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance Any communications addressed to Mrs O., at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6 For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A FAIRCHILD, Principal.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av., reopens on Sept. 15.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING School, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is now open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies. No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEman, from Paris, who has been teaching for the last two years in this country, wishes a situation in a high school or a respectable private family; no objections to go South or West. Address, for three days, FRENCH TEACHER, No. 60 White-st., from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE school in this City, by a young lady who is competent to teach the English branches and French; also, music if required. References from her present employer. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Madison-square Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITuation as assistant in a private school or seminary; is capable of teaching the English branches, algebra and Latin References given. Address stating salary, &c., Box No 312 Post-Office, Stratford, Conn.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation as teacher of the common branches. This State preferred, but would have no objection to go to New-Jersey or Pennsylvania. Address TEACHER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar, who has met with rare success, both as instructor and disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or professor. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 101, *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN WELL QUALIFIED TO teach the classics and mathematics, by reason of several years' experience as Principal of Public Schools and Academies, desires an engagement, at a liberal compensation. Address HOMER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange

2,2[illegible]7 shares Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. $100 each

Also at 12½ o'clock,

$4 000 St. Louis (Mo.) 6 ꝑ cent. Bonds.

5,[illegible]0 Iowa (Wis.) County 8 ꝑ cent Bonds

2,400 Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds

8,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 ꝑ cent. Bonds, due 1882

7,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 7 ꝑ cent. Bonds, due 1862.

4,500 Warren Railroad of New-Jersey, 1st Mortgage 7 ꝑ cent Bonds.

60	shares Mercantile Bank	$100 each
5	shares Bank of Jersey City	100 each
10	shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co	100 each
50	shares National Fire Ins. Co	37½ each
10	shares Merchants' Fire Ins. Co	50 each
60	shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co	17 each
[illegible]5	shares Citizens' Fire Ins. Co	20 each
27	shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co	50 each
30	shares Etna Fire Ins. Co	50 each
3	shares City Fire Ins Co	70 each
10	shares Gebhard Fire Ins Co	100 each
15	shares Phenix Fire Ins Co	50 each
20	shares Irving Fire Ins Co	25 each
30	shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co	50 each
[illegible]6	shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	25 each
[illegible]2	shares Hanover Fire Ins Co	50 each
16	shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co	35 each
[illegible]37	shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	25 each
[illegible]9	shares Empire City Fire Ins Co	100 each
40	shares Broadway Fire Ins Co	25 each
10	shares Humboldt Fire Ins Co	100 each
40	shares Williamsburg City Ins. Co	50 each
10	shares Arctic Fire Ins Co	50 each
40	shares Mechanics' and Trader's Fire Ins. Co	25 each
[illegible]0	shares Resolute Fire Ins Co	100 each
[illegible]0	shares Washington Fire Ins Co	50 each
20	shares Consolidated Stage Co	25 each
100	shares [illegible] and Pitts. R R	50 each
50	shares New-York and Savannah S. Co	100 each
50	shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	100 each
10	shares Knickerbocker Stage Co	100 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 26. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sales on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad st.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

OPENING FALL SALE OF $1,600 WORTH of best City made household furniture. J. W. HUNT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug 18, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites covered in French satin Brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, rosewood etageres, centre and fancy tables, bureaus, bedsteads, rockers, voltaires, easy chairs, wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases &c., &c. &c. Also, oak and walnut extension tables, buffets and chairs, together with a large assortment of enameled chamber suites of any desired color or pattern. Also, oil-paintings, fancy goods, crockery, cutlery, French plate mirrors, glass-ware, silver plated ware, &c, &c, &c. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Catalogues ready day before sale and can be had at the salesrooms where the goods may be examined. Parties about refurnishing will find this sale worthy of their attention.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—PEREMPTORY SALE of Valuable Property at Saratoga Springs, consisting of a House and Cottage sites.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at Congress Hall, Saratoga Springs, the property known as Cottage Grove, consisting of a two-story and basement English cottage house, built of brick and well arranged, and supplied with water in second story, and 11 lots of land situated on Regent-st., Park-place and Cottage place.

The above property is situated about 100 yards east of Congress Spring Park, within two minutes' walk of the principal hotels, and offers superior inducements to those wishing to erect Summer residences in one of the most desirable groves in Saratoga. The ground is high and the view extensive. 50 per cent may remain on mortgage. For maps, plans, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No 35 Wall-st.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway.

(By order of Mr. CHARLES STARR, Jun., assignee.)

A large quantity of Domestic Hardware, consisting in part of about

$7,000 worth of Churchill's Augers, assorted sizes and quality.

$5,000 worth of Wheeler's patent brass and planished and chamber candlesticks.

$5,000 worth of cast iron well wheels, grindstone and barn door rollers, &c.

The above goods are all in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of the trade. Terms cash.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, Aug. 26, at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 158 Broadway.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.—TUESDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock at the salesroom, a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c., consisting of saws, files, chisels, gimlets, screws, guns, shovels, augers, nails, trace chains, percussion caps, drawing knives, plate locks, padlocks, chisel and file handles, axes, powder flasks, bolts, tea trays, waiters, razors, snuffers &c.; sample cards of hardware, table and desert cutlery, pocket knives, scissors, &c. Also hat, hair, shoe, stove, scrub and other brushes, whips, emery, table mats, &c., &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY WARE—TUESDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st. By BARTLETT & COWEN, a large opened stock of granite and common ware, in lots for retailers. Also, China tea and toilet sets, and sixty boxes glass ware by the case. Sales peremptory and goods well packed for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A DIAMOND BREASTPIN, single stone, worth about $700; it was attached to a small chain and another small pin, with three small diamonds; it was set in black and gold; it was lost on the cars from Saratoga to Troy, or on the steamer *Francis Skiddy*. This reward will be given and no questions asked. Jewelers and pawnbrokers will be on their guard. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st.

LOST—A NEW SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, CANVAS cover, plainly marked on the end W. H. T., Tipton, Iowa, on the route between Chicago and Albany; supposed to have been mis-checked at Suspension Bridge, on the 5th inst. A liberal reward will be given for its return to the owner, or such information as will lead to its recovery. Address WILLIAM H TUTHILL, No. 310 Madison st., New York, until the 28th inst., and after that time at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, 206 West st.

$50 REWARD—LOST—ON THE EVENING of the 18th inst., in going from Atlantic-st through Court and Fulton sts. to Sands-st., Brooklyn, A GOLD LEVER WATCH, valued by the owner as a family relic. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner and the above reward by leaving it at No. 51 Liberty st., Room No. 6.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED TO the vault of one of the banks through mistake, A TIN BOX; painted on the cover, "S. Clarke," and on the front, "Estate of J. M. Cochran," "Estate of C. H. Williamson." A suitable reward will be paid on its delivery to SAMUEL HOFFMAN, No. 32 West 12th-st.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY EVENING, A SMALL package of SILVER MONEY, which the owner may have by calling on JAMES A NORTON, No. 88 Warren-st., proving property and paying the cost of this advertisement.

FOUND—ON JERSEY FERRY-BOAT, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. The owner can have them by proving property to G. H TAYLOR, No. 25 Cortlandt st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$300 TO $500—A PARTNER WANTED—To take half interest in a pleasant cash business, established in New-York six years, and paying from $30 to $50 per week, exclusive of all expenses. A respectable party, of good address, with the above amount which he desires to invest in a safe and well-established business, can apply to W. MANRING, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN OF EXTENSIVE mercantile experience, wants to enter as active partner in some good and substantial concern; his character and standing in this community is, and always has been, of the first order and unexceptionable: he will furnish a capital of $10,000 and perhaps more and command in his own name a credit of some $50 000. Address, business mentioned, L. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE, OR BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers will lease, with or without the furniture and fixtures, the store now occupied by them. The present building is 28 feet front, 180 feet deep; connected in the rear with a lot on Franklin st., 35 by 50 feet. THOMPSON & SON, Confectioners, No. 359 Broadway.

CAPITAL WANTED.—A MANUFACTURER whose business has been suspended by fire, having no insurance, is compelled to enlist the aid of a monied partner. Any person wishing to invest from $5,000 to $10,000 where the return will largely exceed 100 per cent, can address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office. Agents need not reply.

$1.000.—FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED laundry, now doing a successful business; kept by the present proprietor for the past six years; retiring from the business, will dispose of it at a bargain. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, Room No. 4.

C. B. HOWES & CO.

$3.000.—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS offered to make a profitable investment in the manufacture of a staple article of commerce. Address S., care of Cargill & Sontag, 11 Maiden-lane, New York.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANT, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL CAN NOW BE SEEN running daily at the Tribune Buildings, store No. 7 Spruce st., New-York. We invite farmers, dealers, and those engaged in the Cuban, South American, California and Southern and Western trade to call and see it.

N. B.—For sale, best quality unbolted Wheat Flour and Wheat Grist, fresh ground every day.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—IN THE UPPER PART OF THIS CITY, several houses in good order with modern improvements. Rent from $500 to $750, also two new brick houses in Gay-st., rent $425; and one in 17th-st., $375. Also a large upper floor in Bleecker st., suitable for a light manufacturing business.

J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 35 7th av., cor 13th-st; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Dey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE JULIEN Hotel, situated in Washington place, corner of Mercer-st., and within one hundred feet of Broadway. This house having been put in first rate order will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party. Apply to M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES IN 22d and 23d sts., opposite London Terrace, with all the modern improvements; rent low to a permanent tenant. Apply to Mrs. S. GREGORY, No. 230 8th-av., cor. 23d st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED IN TROY-STREET, between 4th-st and Greenwich-av., east side; Croton water and gas throughout the house; bath tub, water closet, &c. The oil cloths in the halls and basement story, together with 8 tons coal can be purchased if desired. Rent from Oct 1 to May 1, 1859, $300. For further particulars, inquire at the drug store No. 208 6th-av., corner of 14th st.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house to let, near Broadway, containing 36 rooms, nearly filled with first-class permanent boarders; monthly receipts about $1 400; the house is in perfect order, handsomely furnished throughout with the entire furniture, as it is for sale at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Apply to B. W. RICHARDS, No 307 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—TO A good and responsible tenant only. A first-class very convenient, and full furnished house on West 22d st. location one of the best in the City. The house is four stories brown-stone front, with large rooms and every convenience; in excellent order and nearly new. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second story.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE FRONT, high stoop HOUSE, No. 45 West 24th-st., near Madison Square; has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or at No 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—TWO LOTS FRONTing Central park on 5th-av., between 63d and 64th sts. Terms easy. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A MODerate-sized house between 10th and 40th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Would also take a part of the furniture if good. Address W. H. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office, stating location and price.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased to a suitable tenant, for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double-house with a wing attached; the grounds are ample and richly ornamented, containing large gardens, lawns &c., with a good barn, carriage house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place. Its particular attractions as to location, healthiness, &c., must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at No. 7 Wall-st., over St Nicholas Bank, room No. 4.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNIture) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the depôt of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house, or school. Will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale his late residence at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. House of brick, three stories with wings two stories, and basement; two parlors dining-room, library, eight large and three small bedrooms; built in the best manner and in good order; barn and out-buildings; five or more acres of land. This property is within sight, and a few minutes' walk, of the depôt at White Plains, and for beauty and convenience of location is unsurpassed by any inland place in the county.

R. W. HARRIS, Astoria L. I.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILlage of Madison, several very good farms from 12 acres to 200 acres. These are good farms and in good condition; one beautiful one, 40 acres, only 10 minutes' walk from the depôt, abounds in fruit of all kinds, fine garden, beautiful lawn of trees all around the house; good house and outbuildings, ice-house, &c., and is worthy of any gentleman who desires a country residence; one large three story house and four acres of land; the house is large and convenient, fruit, shade and large garden, &c, near the depôt. For information, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the depôt.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Deas' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

$325—FOR SALE AT NO. 86 WEST 47th-street near 6th av., a most magnificent 7 octave, rosewood pianoforte and stool, cabinet finished in exquisite style, double round corners, elaborate carvings, pearl keys, carved legs, rich powerful tone, city makers of the highest celebrity, with full warrantee, nearly new and a bargain. Can be seen day or evening, for four days. Shipping facilities afforded, if required. N. B.—An object will be made for cash.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125 and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and portion of rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND diagonal 7-octave carved rosewood piano; four round corners; rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain, for cash; inquire No. 141 9th st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
CRIBS,
MATTRESSES, MOSQUITO FRAMES, &c
At reduced prices at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, 4 doors below Bleecker-st., in the basement.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A four-story house, for the sum of $3,000: nothing very elegant, but complete and useful. Also, the house to rent; is conveniently and fashionably located, between Union and Madison squares. Address E. T. H. Madison-square Post-Office.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—A fine assortment of the most fashionable and recent styles of chamber suites, at the old manufactory No. 634 Broadway, all warranted, and ranging in prices from $25 upwards. Goods carefully packed to go out of the City.

J. B. PRESDEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT.—HALL & CORNELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane, have constantly for sale genuine zinc, ground pure, from the Vieille Montague Company's works, dead white and with gloss, which acquires the hardness and smoothness of coach paneling. Colors with zinc basis retain their purity and freshness of tone superior to lead. Put up in packages from 25 to 500 pounds. Parties ordering this zinc may rely that it will be furnished genuine.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 3? William-st.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS.
JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 68 Wall st.,
Are prepared to make collections on all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas, at the usual rates, with prompt returns.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes.
Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. Von Baur & Co., New-York.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, or the whole stock, of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the location and condition of the bank, the character of the business, &c., can be obtained on application at No 82 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN AND CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MEtropolitan Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Wall-st. Business of much interest to Stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr. Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, by
MAXWELL & DAFT,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

A BANK CHARTER WANTED.—ADDRESS DRAWER, Box No 261, Buffalo Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President, ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 66 Nassau-st., office No 2 up stairs.
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of TAPPAN & McKILLOP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN McKILLOP, at No 5 Beekman-st., who is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. JOHN McKILLOP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, of which the terms are as follows:—

First—The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is McKILLOP & WOOD.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the conducting the business of a Commercial Agency.

Third—The names of the general partners interested therein are JOHN McKILLOP, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, in said State of New-York; DAVID WOOD, who resides in the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner interested therein is FRANCIS W. TAPPAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, aforesaid.

Fourth—The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000 in cash.

Fifth—The partnership shall commence on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and terminate on the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JOHN McKILLOP,
DAVID WOOD,
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ROBERT REINERS and J. HENRY HADDENHORST, in the City of New-York, under the name, style and firm of REINERS & HADDENHORST, distillers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of said firm will be closed up by J. HENRY HADDENHORST, who will continue to carry on the business at the old stand on his own account.—Dated New York, Aug. 19, 1858.
J. HENRY HADDENHORST,
ROBERT REINERS.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL........Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTHERN LIGHT..Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30. Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others of the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line. 866.

FROM NEW YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ———, ———, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.

The A 1 splendid clipper
VICKERY
is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin	$125
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin	150
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin	100
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin	125
To San Francisco, in steerage	75

For freight and passage, inquire of
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No 6, North River.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA—"KANGAROO LINE."—SECOND CABIN PASSAGE ONLY $75.—The splendid medium clipper bark
PATREA, 1,000 tons burden,
will sail for Melbourne direct, in September. Has elegant and unsurpassed accommodations. Apply on board, Pier No. 13, East River, near foot Wall-st., or to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage $20. Deck, $6. The magnificent and fast going steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Sept. 4. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams' Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave

Harlem.	Peck-slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

OCEAN FISHING.—THE STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. OTIS F. MORRELL, will make an Excursion to the Cholera Banks on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, leaving foot of Jackson-st. at 6 o'clock; Peck-slip at 6½; and Pier No. 4, N. R., at 7. A. BANCKER, manager. Refreshments and bait furnished on board. Should the weather prove unfavorable, it will take place the first fair day after. Tickets $1.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT, Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M., for P. B and R. B.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 6½ A. M., for P. B. and R. B.
Monday, Aug. 23, 2 P. M., for R. B. and P. B.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Saturday, Aug. 21, 5 P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Monday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M., from P. B. and R. B.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON & BROWER, 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT; HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st., N.R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON-ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 21, 5½ A. M.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 6½ A M.	Saturday, Aug. 21, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 22, 6½ P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 22, 5 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 23 2 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
	Monday, Aug. 23, 6 A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South st.

FARE REDUCED.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, SNEDENS, NYACK, ROCKLAND LAKE AND HAVERSTRAW.—The beautiful new steamboat JOHN FARON, Capt. BLANCH, leaves Chambers-st. Pier daily at 3 o'clock. Returning every morning, leaves Haverstraw at 6 o'clock. Rockland Lake at 6:20, Nyack, 6:45; Snedens, 7:10; Yonkers, 8 o'clock. Touching at Amos-st. each way. Fare to Yonkers, 10c; Nyack, 20c.; Rockland Lake, 25c.; Haverstraw, 30c. This boat connects with stages, at Snedens for Tappan, at Nyack for Clarksville and New City; at Haverstraw for Garnerville and North Haverstraw. N. B.—The JOHN FARON is fitted with Blanchard's celebrated Patent Steam Boiler, from which cinders and smoke do not escape.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS—BERTHS FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip every day, at 3 P. M. The TRAVELER every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE for Hartford every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight forwarded by New-Haven Steamers and Railroad to Vermont, Northern New York and Canada.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.
RICHARD PECK,
Agent New-Haven Steamer Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6¼ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer *Bridgeport* leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 15
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FOR BUDD'S Lake, Schooley's Mountain and Lake Hopatcong, over a smooth, pleasant road, and but three miles of staging to either point. Comfortable stages will be in attendance on arrival of the 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains from New-York.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS.—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION.—At 11:30 A. M., and 5.10 and 3:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.

Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.

For other trains, see *Express, Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct, and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last twenty-seven years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diplomas, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against deception.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 55 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS IMMEDIately relieves Diarrhœa, Ague and Bilious attacks. B STEINFELDT, sole importer, No. 70 Nassau-st., New-York, and for sale by all druggists, bars and groceries.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, corner of Elm and Grand sts., NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1858.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st of September, 1858. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
OLIVER H. LEE,
TERRENCE FARLEY,
GEORGE WHITE,
Committee.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN C. CHEESMAN, General Guardian of Matilda Peirce and Allan Peirce, and STEPHEN T. WYGANT, General Guardian of Grace Wygant, (formerly Grace Peirce,) against DANIEL TOWNSEND, JOHN LANE, SETH C. KEYES and AMELIA R., his wife, James De Gray, Henry E. Quinan, William Moultrie, Thomas Palmer, Frederick T. Peet, John P. Wakeman, John A. Davenport, Charles G. Till, —— Rodgers, and John C. Cheesman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Trustees of Caroline L. Stokes, under the will of Stephen B. Munn, deceased; John H. Mortimer, John T. Walton, Morton Mortimer and Charles Debost.—To Seth C. Keyes, one of the defendants in this action—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building northwest corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858. JOHN FOWLER, JR., Attorney for Plaintiffs, Rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner Nassau and Cedar streets, New-York.

The original complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of this Court at his office in the City Hall, City of New-York, July 10, 1858.

JOHN FOWLER, JR.,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

jy19-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES A. CLINTON, plaintiff, against SANFORD H KARNER and MARY his wife, (who for the purposes of this action is sued in the name of Mary, the plaintiff being ignorant of her correct name,) defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1858, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office No. 61 William st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 10, 1858. A. D. DITMARS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au2-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MAURICE WHITE against MARY ANN WHITE.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 347 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1858.

L. A. LOCKWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy26-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.

ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM P. SHEPPARD,
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD,
Administrators.

jy19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next. Dated, New-York, Aug 20, 1858.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
HENRY J. CLARK.
Executors.

aug20-law6M

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN N. WATERS, late of the City of New-York, bank clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of OWEN & BELLOWS, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated, New-York, May 29, 1858.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
JOSIAH BLACKWELL,
Administrators.

m31-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABEL G. BIRCH, late of Camberwell, Surrey, England, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated—New-York, March 13, 1858.

mh15-law6mM* DORMAN B. EATON, Administrator.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMERS MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South st., cor. Pine.

NEW-YORK CITY.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met on Saturday. Present, the Mayor, Messrs. CLANCY, HASWELL, Drs. ROCKWELL, THOMPSON and MILLER. Charleston was declared to be an infected port.

The schooner *T. D. Wagner* arrived here Aug. 19. Ordered that her cotton be discharged on a barge at Quarantine for ventilation, her rice and cotton to be lightered up to the City, and her iron and mahogany to remain on board.

The schooner *Kate Steward* from Charleston Aug. 18, like order.

The bark *C. C. Fowler* arrived July 26, from Havana, and discharged; was referred to Health Officer to attend as to her coming up.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARY AND DANGEROUS LEAP.—On Saturday morning Mr. John B. Houstain, on entering his clothing-store, No. 402 Bowery, discovered two burglars in the upper story. The sudden appearance of Mr. Houstain disconcerted the robbers, but they had no notion of being caught. One of them opened a window and jumped out, followed quickly by his companion. The distance to the ground was thirty feet. The first one struck against a tree, which broke his fall, alighted on the ground in safety, and made his escape. The other was not so fortunate; he fractured his thigh, and being unable to move, was arrested. The prisoner gave his name as John [illegible], and was committed by Justice STEERS, in default of $2,000 bail, for examination. The burglars, when surprised, had packed up nearly two hundred pairs of pantaloons, some sewing silk, and other articles, altogether worth $500.

A SAILOR ROBBING A FELLOW-SAILOR.—James Archibold, a young sailor, [illegible] years of age, was arrested yesterday, charged with entering the room of a fellow-sailor, named Charles Greggs, at the sailors' boarding-house, No. 20 Monroe-street, and stealing seven gold sovereigns and other gold coin, amounting to nearly $50. A little girl saw him come out of the room, and a sailor testified that he had given him the sovereigns, telling him to get American gold for them. Justice STEERS committed the accused in full.

FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a false fire alarm having been given, the members of Engine Company No. 20, and Hose Company No. 18, had an impromptu fight at the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway. Stones, brickbats, and other missiles were flying about in a lively manner, when the police of the First Ward, having got wind of the fight, hurried to the place to quell the disturbance. No one was seriously hurt, and no arrests were made.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.—Wm. Brown, a colored boy, yesterday morning broke into the house of Mary Toole, No. 148 Duane-street. He was caught prying into some bureau drawers. John Arthens, a youth 16 years of age, broke into the store No. 2 Staple street, and was captured. Both prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man giving his name as John Cassidy attempted, on Saturday evening, to pass a counterfeit $3 bill on the Merchants' Bank of Albany at several stores in Carmine-street. He was arrested, and committed to Jefferson Market.

DISHONEST ITALIANS.—Two Italians named John B. Survio and Peter Barraneo were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing two watches, a $20 gold piece and some segars belonging to John Bartono, of Rockland County. They were committed to answer the charge.

SELLING A SLOOP.—C. F. Thomas, a colored man, hired a sloop of Mr. George Cristopher, of Brooklyn, and sold it for $90. Justice STEERS locked him up to answer.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Coroner PERRY upon the body of JAMES MULLIGAN, a boy three years old, who was run over Thursday night by one of the Eighth-avenue cars, corner of Forty-sixth-street. The child attempted to cross the track, when it fell under the horses' feet and was run over by the car and instantly killed. The Jury rendered a verdict partly blaming the driver for the accident. The driver, CHARLES STOTHOFF, who was arrested at the time of the accident, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—THOMAS WOOD, a carman, on Saturday, was crushed to death by a mast which fell upon him from his cart. ALVERES BENSON was killed, Saturday, by the platform of a hoisting apparatus, which fell upon him while he was at work in the printing-office of BILLIN & BROTHERS. An inquest was held on the bodies and a verdict of accidental death rendered in each case.

Fires.

IN WHITEHALL-STREET.—A fire was discovered at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning in basement of the plumber's shop of Mr. WM. HYLAND, No. 16½ Whitehall-street. The fire communicated to the first story, occupied by PATRICK KEENAN as a liquor store, and Mr. ALEXANDER, as a clothing store. The damage by fire and water is estimated at $700, and is uninsured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

IN VESEY-STREET.—A slight fire occurred at 5½ o'clock yesterday morning in the building rear of No. 67 Vesey street, occupied by JOHN WATERS, gold refiner. The fire originated from the furnace, and was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. — "Yankee" LOCKE and his great Temperance Drama, entitled "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," at this popular Theatre to-night. Of course there will be a grand rush. Little VIOLA PLUNKET appears in the piece as the drunkard's child, and the cast is to embrace the full company. Two other pieces, "Podijah B. Peasley" and the "American Tar," are to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mark this fact, attested by the first medical periodicals of Europe, that cases of confirmed dyspepsia, abandoned as hopeless by the Faculty, yield to a short course with these Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ **HERRING'S** Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

Brooklyn Items.

FIRE.—Eight unfinished houses on Lafayette avenue, between Bedford and Nostrand-avenues, belonging to Mr. ONDERDONK, of Jamaica were destroyed by fire on Saturday about noon. The scarcity of water in the vicinity rendered the efforts of the firemen ineffectual. The loss is estimated at $5,000, partially insured.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.—A fire broke out on Friday night, in the store of Captain MULLEN, corner of Willoughby and Prince streets, but was extinguished with little damage. It was the work of an incendiary. A small sum of money was stolen from the drawer.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A man named MICHAEL ROACH took a dose of laudanum on Friday night with an intent to destroy his life. The Police of the First Precinct interfered, and a powerful emetic effected the removal of the drug, and on Saturday morning the man was sent home.

A house on Kent-avenue, the property of THOMAS BURROUGHS, was set on fire the same night. Loss $200, covered by insurance in the Montauk Company.

A FOUNDLING.—Some one deposited an infant a few weeks old, on the steps of house No. 208 Atlantic-street, on Friday night. It was taken care of at the Almshouse.

COURT NEWS.—The City court-room is undergoing repairs. Judge CULVER heard several *ex parte* motions on Saturday, in his chambers.

THIEVES.—The Third Precinct Police arrested on Saturday a number of river thieves, who had been stealing wheat from some vessels at the Atlantic Dock. They were committed.

MORTALITY.—There were 180 deaths in the City during the week ending Saturday; Males, 84; Females, 96.

POLICE ACCOMMODATIONS.—A resolution appropriating $17,000 for the erection of station houses in the Eastern District was introduced and defeated at the meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors.

ACCIDENT.—A boy named JEREMIAH ROACH was taken to the Hospital on Friday evening with a broken leg. He had fallen from a Hamilton-avenue stage.

New-Jersey Items.

ACCIDENT BY THE KICK OF A HORSE.—A cart man named PATRICK QUINLAN, residing in South Seventh-street, had his leg fractured, on Saturday by the kick of a horse belonging to another man. The animal had become unmanagable, from a fright at some passing object, and the injured man was attempting to quiet him, when he was kicked just above the ankle, and sustained a compound fracture.

BURGLARY.—The store of PETER G. DOREMUS, corner of Hudson and Palisade avenues, in Bergen, was entered by burglars, on Friday night, and robbed of money and goods amounting to $50.

BIBLE PRESENTATION TO FIREMEN.—The Jersey City Bible Society contemplate presenting to each of the Jersey City Fire Companies a handsome copy of the Bible, appropriately inscribed, to be kept in their engine-houses, for the use of the members.

WATER IN HOBOKEN.—The Water Commissioners of the City of Hoboken have given notice that the laying of the distributing pipes will be completed before the close of the present month, and will be ready to receive the water from the reservoir of the Jersey City Water-works on the first day of September. The City Council have appropriated $1,000 to celebrate the event about the first of next month.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Hall, at Georgetown, D. C., came off on Thursday in the presence of a large multitude.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 21.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103⅞	48	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	77¾
18,000	Ind. State 5s	88¾	50	do.........b60	77⅞
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91½	200	do	77⅞
22,000	do	91¼	300	do.........b60	78
10,000	Miss. St. 6s...s60	84	50	do.........s15	78
4,000	do	84½	1100	do.........s60	78
5,000	Cal. State 7s	87	100	do.........c	78⅛
5,000	Minn S. 8 ⅌ c Bs.	86	100	do.........b30	78¼
2,000	H. R. R. R 3d M.	67½	200	do.........s5	78⅛
10,000	M. C. R. 8 pr. ct. 1st m S. F. con. bs.	96¼	210	do.........c	78¼
1,000	M. C. 8 p ct. bs. '69	94	100	do.........s3	78⅛
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	91	100	do.........b60	78⅛
3,000	LaC. & M. L. G bs	22½	200	do	78
5	Bk. of Commerce	100	50	do.........s10	78
5	Metropolitan Bank	107½	700	do	78⅛
10	Market Bank	103	350	do.........s30	78
10	Park Bank	102	615	Erie R. R	17⅜
5	Del. & H. Canal Co.	98½	50	do.........b10	17⅜
10	do	98¼	50	do	17¼
30	Merchants' Bank	111	250	do.........b30	17⅜
200	Canton Co	20	100	Panama R. R....b5	114
50	Pacific M. S. Co	84¾	170	do	114
175	do	85	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	28¼
100	do.........s90	85	50	do.........s30	28
100	do.........b60	85¼	1000	Reading Railroad.c	48⅛
200	Gard. Gold Co	⅝	100	do.........s90	48
10	Clev. C & Cin R.R.	91¼	25	Michigan Cen. R R	57¾
200	Cle & Tol. R R	34¼	150	do	58
100	do.........s10	34½	100	do.........b30	58¼
100	do.........s30	34	100	do.........s10	58¼
100	Chi. & R. Id. R. R.c	73	60	do	58⅛
50	do.........b10	73⅛	611	Mich S. & N. I R R.	23
50	do.........s30	72¾	1000	do.........b30	23
100	do.........s60	72⅝	100	do.........b10	23
100	do.........s30	72¾	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R s60	83¼
200	do	72¾	175	do	83½
300	Cumberland Pref	17⅞	85	do	83⅝
			100	do.........s10	83½

MONDAY, Aug. 23—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week opened less brisk than the previous fortnight in the Import entries, but several heavy and valuable steamship cargoes coming in at the close, the Customs ran up to $757,227. The total entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,925,380, as against $4,457,320 the corresponding week last season. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week were $963,110, as against $937,512 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Specie is $844,781, as against $2,680,000 the same week in August last year, and which immediately preceded the beginning of the crisis, the first great shock to financial confidence being given on Monday, 24th August. During the week past additional transfers were made from Bank to the Sub-Treasury on account of the New Loan of the United States, to the amount of $1,223,400, making the payments of the fortnight on this account $8,995,252. The balances in the Government Office, in this City, on Saturday afternoon, stood $13,739,639, (after the transfer of $300,000 by express to Washington City,) as against $12,886,816 at the close of the previous week. The Bank average on the last statement stood $31,150,473, the average being a falling one. And as the actual Export and Sub-Treasury movements of the week show a difference against the Banks of $1,997,604, the calculation on the Street is that the average to be made up this afternoon will fall below twenty-eight millions dollars, with a California remittance due from California in the course of the present week. The less unequal division of the stock of Bullion held in the City between the Banks and the Sub-Treasury than has heretofore for several months been the case, appears to have but little influence on the price of Money in the market. So far as the Banks are concerned, the movement has been one of exchange of part of their large stock of gold, which must soon return in the course of the disbursements by the Government, for a Public Stock, and which, while they hold it, pays an interest of 4@5 ⅌ cent.; and in this view the operation is a highly desirable one, in so dull a season as the present, to their loan column. It is also believed by many of the Bank officers of the Street that it will be the means of increasing the value of Money employed in their ordinary discounts, though owing to the dullness of demand from the Brokers since the New Stock has been placed, the expected advance has not yet been realized beyond ½@1 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum on mercantile paper, while negotiations at call continue at about 4 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The gradual improvement in the Importing and Jobbing trade continues, but a larger portion than usual of the business is said to be doing for ready money. Some of the new banking credits in London granted to the South American and India trade last Winter and Spring are now falling due, and are met with general promptness. A considerable share of the European Goods now being entered, has been paid for in advance.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the seven months of the calendar year, which we published early in the month, to the 31st July inclusive, the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise (Specie and Bullion excluded) amounted since

Jan. 1, to	$78,475,123
Add three weeks in August	14,375,830
Total to date	$92,850,953
Against same time, 1857	165,536,346
Decrease this year	$72,685,393

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles reëxported, since Jan. 1	$36,763,000
Add three weeks in August	2,944,537
Total to date	$39,707,537
Against same time, 1857	47,276,502
Decrease to date	$7,568,975

The same tables make the Export of Specie

since Jan. 1	$15,161,000
Add three weeks in August	2,021,250
Total to date	17,182,250
Against same time last year	31,895,903
Decrease this year	$14,713,653

The amount of Gold delivered at this port from California, and Gold and Silver received here from abroad since Jan. 1, is:

From California		$22,647,592
Europe, Mexico, &c		1,815,000
Together		$24,462,592
Against 1857:		
From California	$21,029,212	
Europe, &c	5,200,000	$26,229,212
Decrease this year		$1,766,620

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾@103⅞ int. fm. Jan.
New-York Central, ex-dividend	77⅝@76⅜@78⅜
New-York and Erie	16⅝@16⅜@17⅜
Reading	48⅜@47@48⅜
Rock Island	74⅜@72⅜@72⅝
Michigan Southern	22⅝@22⅜@22⅜
Illinois Central	75@74@77
Panama	114@113⅜@114
Pacific Mail, ex-dividend	83⅜@84@85⅜
Hudson	28⅜@28@28⅜
Galena	84@83@83⅜
Missouris	85⅜@84@84⅞
Virginias	92⅜@92⅜@92⅜
Tennessees	92⅜@92@91⅜
La Crosse Land Grants	22⅜@22⅜@22⅜
Toledo	34⅝@33⅜@34⅜
Delaware and Hudson	99⅜@99@98⅜
Michigan Central	59@57@58

The ruling account at the Stock Exchange continued *Bear* through most of the week on most of the Share list, and on a portion of the State Stocks, until after the Foreign accounts by the *Arabia* were digested on Friday afternoon, when the market turned, and on Saturday was quite firm and animated. Our range of quotations, as above, shows by the middle figure the lowest depression on Wednesday and Thursday, the outside figure the advance on Saturday, when, as usual on that day in the Summer season, there was only one formal session of the Brokers. At the irregular meeting in the afternoon the attendance was but partial, and the dealings generally inactive, though at full prices. There seemed through the day a large demand for New-York Central shares, in part, perhaps, for delivery to-day, when the transfers re-open after the payments of the dividend, which commenced on 20th inst. at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The stock closed ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. better than on Saturday week, and 1½@1⅝ better than the lowest sales on contract on Wednesday and Thursday. The *Bull* account in the stock has been helped by the tenor of the English advices in regard to the revival of speculation on the London Exchange, while the *Bear* account has been much enlarged by the spirited contest between the two parties early in the week. The dealings will probably be more satisfactory to both after the reopening of the transfers, besides more convenient for outside orders, which some of the Commission Brokers say have picked up within a few days. The English news also assisted the general tone of the market: Illinois Central rose to 77 ⅌ cent., the Bonds of the Company to 91 ⅌ cent; Panama firm at 114; Pacific Mail rose to 85½, ex dividend, and Reading was active at 48 @48⅜@48½ ⅌ cent. The recovery was slowest in some of the Western Shares, the *Short* sellers going upon the slim receipts reported thus far in August. There is more doing in Erie shares, the impression gaining ground that the present management will not hold out much longer against a rational settlement of the difficulties they have made with the New-York Central, Baltimore and Pennsylvania lines; or if they do, that the matter will be taken in hand by the stock and unsecured bondholders for the October election—these interests in the concern numbering twenty millions of dollars, and about three thousand stock proprietors.

We quote the new Stock of the Federal Government at 103⅞ ⅌ cent., interest to run from 1st January next. Adding the intervening interest the price is equal to 105.65 ⅌ cent. The resales have not been large within a few days. The principal transaction on Saturday was $150,000 taken for one of the Savings' or Insurance Offices. The necessary delay in preparing the Bonds at Washington has interfered with the freedom of transactions, while the general Stock news from England has rendered some of the holders indifferent to realizing on this side at present prices.

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	⅛@ —	Ohio, Ind & Ky.	⅝@ —
New-England	⅛@ —	Indiana Free	1½@ —
Jersey	⅛@ —	Missouri	¾@ —
Philadelphia	1-10@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Penn. Country	⅝@ —	Illinois	1½@ —
Baltimore City	1-5@ —	Wisconsin	2@ —
Maryland	⅝@ —	Tennessee	2@ —
Virginia	¾@1	Canada	⅜@ —
North Carolina	1@1¼	Phila. Checks	1-10@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾@ —	Balt. Checks	1-5@ —
New-Orleans	¾@ —	Boston Checks	1-10@ —
Mobile	1@ —		

LAND WARRANTS.

160 acre warrants	92	95
120 acre warrants	80	83
80 acre warrants	92	94
40 acre warrants	105	110

There seems to have been some hot haste with the Chicago Brokers in discrediting Wisconsin Currency. The attack, if not wholly uncalled for, was, at least, too indiscriminate to enlist the public against this Circulation, as secured by State Stocks. On this subject the St. Louis *Republican* remarks:

> "The public are already advised that a dispatch was received from some Broker in Chicago, day before yesterday, stating that the notes of twenty-six Wisconsin Banks had been 'thrown out,' as the phrase is. This was the substance of the dispatch. Although there are nearly one hundred Banks in Wisconsin, the Chicago note-shaver could not find time to specify the twenty-six which were 'thrown out,' for, if he had done so, the certainty is, that his dispatch would have produced very little effect here. He elected to send it in general terms, expecting that the operation would be to discredit the whole of the Banks of Wisconsin, so that his *confrères* in the shaving line might profit by the movement and the depreciation. Yesterday's Chicago papers brought the 'circular' of five or six Brokers who have undertaken to perform the kind office of determining what kind of money issued by Wisconsin Banks is not good—although every dollar is based upon State Securities—and a little examination discloses the fact, that of all the Banks named not $30,000 can be found in St. Louis. But the object would not have been attained if an honest policy had been pursued, and the Banks named; the intention was to create a general distrust of Wisconsin money, and then, when this was done, for the confederates to buy it up at a depreciation from timid men, and then, when the speculation of the brokers was over, to reproduce it for circulation again, *just as was done last year with Illinois money*. We do not know that the game has been very successful, but at all events the *tabooing* of these 26 Banks, very few of which have any circulation here, and all of which are abundantly secured, ought not to be suffered to affect the value of Wisconsin money in this market. In the list of those who sign this 'circular' we see the names of some first-rate speculators in 'wild cat' and 'mad-dog' currency, in past years, and it does seem somewhat farcical to find *them* attempting to proscribe any sort of bank-note issues—least of all those based on the faith and credit of the various States of the Union. Our advice to those who may happen to have any of these notes is, to hold on to them—to keep clear of the brokers, and to wait until they get par for them, as they are sure to do; and, as it is alleged that some of the brokers are making a virtue of lending these notes on nominal interest, in the expectation of buying them up in a few weeks at a great depreciation, the true policy is, not to touch them on any terms."

The Chicago *Journal* of Tuesday evening appends the following to the notice of the brokers:

> "THE RAILROADS WILL RECEIVE THE WISCONSIN MONEY.—The undersigned, on account of their respective Boards, agree to receive the bills of Banks advertised in the morning papers as rejected by some of the city bankers, at par for freight, tickets, or any other dues:
>
> GEO. ACKERMAN, Local Treasurer, Illinois Central Railroad.
>
> GEORGE M. GRAY, Mississippi and New-Orleans Indiana Railroad.
>
> D. M. ROSS, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
>
> H. G. SPAULDING, Michigan Central Railroad.
>
> WM. SMITH, Freight Agent, Michigan Central Railroad.
>
> GEO. P. LEE, Assistant Treasurer, Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad.
>
> Lack of time for this evening's paper has prevented several roads from being called upon."

The following report of the Coal Trade of the past week, is from the *Miners' Journal* of Saturday. The Reading Road, it will be noticed, delivered over *thirty-eight* thousand tons, not *thirty* as mistaken by one or two of our City neighbors:

COAL TRADE OF THE WEEK.

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	36,652	38,059
Canal	39,124	40,997
Lehigh—Railroad	10,005	9,301
Canal	34,316	28,289
Del. & Hudson Co.	19,251	14,244
Penna. Coal Co.	29,017	17,419
Scranton, South	8,459	13,170
Total	176,824	161,479

The trade sums up in the aggregate:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,245,975	1,001,919
Canal	723,385	647,696
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	283,206	302,044
Canal	506,310	436,476
Delaware & Hudson Company	217,800	167,324
Pennsylvania Coal Company	299,509	307,870
Scranton—South	200,683	316,122
Total	3,476,862	3,179,451

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday reports of the Canal revenues:

The following is a statement of Tolls received on the New-York Canals during the second week in August, and also the total amount received from the opening of navigation up to Aug. 15, in the years specified below:

	Second week in August.	Total to Aug. 15.
1847	$91,082	$1,968,888
1848	70,805	1,451,294
1849	66,422	1,463,380
1850	83,485	1,405,357
1851	93,704	1,702,121
1852	95,937	1,515,451
1853	85,747	1,557,809
1854	77,440	1,413,281
1855	75,713	1,263,915
1856	94,159	1,176,536
1857	76,750	994,504
1858	63,887	1,048,638
Decrease from 1847		$930,250
Increase over 1857		54,134

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reports of the Money Market in that city:

> The Money Market exhibited no new feature today. The demand, which was moderate, was freely met so far as the offerings were satisfactory. Rates of interest continue to range from 8 to 12 ⅌ cent.
>
> We did not hear of any sales of bankers' checks on the East, to-day, below 40c., and most of the transactions were at 45c.@50c. Having no fractions to represent the inside figures, we quote ⅜ premium as the selling rate, with the remark that round sums are to be had at 40c @45c. For remittances, on account of collections, all houses charge ⅜ premium. The buying rate is generally ¼. Baltimore is slightly easier than New-York, but the difference cannot be indicated by a quotation. Nothing of importance doing in New-Orleans.

	Buying.	Selling.
New-York Sight	¼ prem.	⅜ prem.
Boston	¼ prem.	⅜ prem.
Philadelphia	¼ prem.	⅜ prem.
Baltimore	¼ prem.	⅜ prem.
New-Orleans	½@¾ dis.	⅜ prem.
American Gold	¼ prem.	⅜ prem.

The annexed is a statement of the business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the month of July:

	1858.	1857.
Received from coal	$206,448 81	$260,367 51
Received from merchandise	23,612 98	25,160 66
Received from travel, &c	27,392 85	32,305 26
Total	$257,454 64	$317,823 43
Transportation, roadway, dumpage, renewal fund and all charges	130,267 57	147,117 80
Net profit for the month	$127,187 07	$170,705 63
Net profit for previous 7 mos.	519,353 43	786,367 20
Total net profits for 8 mos.	$646,540 50	$957,072 83

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks

Banks.	Loans. Aug. 14.	Loans. Aug. 7.	Specie. Aug. 14.	Specie. Aug. 7.
Citizens' Bank	2,935,007	2,945,099	3,038,060	2,881,[illegible]
Canal Bank	1,147,968	966,547	960,425	961,7[illegible]3
Louisiana	1,692,762	1,560,226	2,200,906	2,180,[illegible]66
Louisiana State	2,702,525	2,741,706	2,693,378	2,712,[illegible]
Mech. & Trad.	[illegible]03,469	554,461	338,627	503,[illegible]10
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,[illegible]12,987	1,002,730	379,163	393,[illegible]09
Southern Bank	[illegible]38,632	220,910	171,246	115,[illegible]13
Union Bank	[illegible]63,069	721,648	442,872	369,[illegible]
Bk. of J. Robb	[illegible]33,619	230,248	171,138	150,[illegible]68
Crescent City	[illegible]92,446	958,920	186,720	211,043
Bank of America	[illegible]60,792	550,170	330,400	345,338
Total	12,[illegible]83,216	12,452,664	10,912,875	10,835,605
	Increase	...$430,552	Increase	....$77,870

Banks.	Circulation. Aug. 14.	Circulation. Aug. 7.	Deposits. Aug. 14.	Deposits. Aug. 7.
Citizens' Bank	2,166,330	2,209,940	3,609,102	3,628,207
Canal Bank	644,210	656,430	876,970	877,667
Louisiana	803,049	829,739	3,069,768	3,129,807
Louisiana State	1,243,425	1,443,790	4,169,434	4,219,087
Mech. & Traders'	178,525	178,910	709,856	918,390
Bk. of N. Orleans	406,580	406,610	596,344	616,278
Southern Bank	175,805	177,780	263,176	212,111
Union Bank	551,760	587,450	641,689	585,984
Bank of J. Robb	323,265	324,229	191,796	192,084
Crescent City	157,560	141,550	278,253	327,273
Bank of America	190,090	199,670	488,134	493,377
Total	6,820,599	7,135,389	14,894,522	15,290,272
	Decrease	...$314,790	Decrease	...$395,75[illegible]

Banks.	Exchange. Aug. 14.	Exchange. Aug. 7.	Due Dist. Banks. Aug. 14.	Due Dist. Banks. Aug. 7.
Citizens' Bank	601,845	785,047	415,975	383,548
Canal Bank	1,220,645	1,369,515	107,077	145,331
Louisiana	814,661	997,618	482,702	503,994
Louisiana State	490,397	430,984	142,9[illegible]0	328,750
Mech & Traders	339,297	379,811	23,549	27,196
Bk. New-Orleans	430,568	403,308	64,442	84,040
Southern Bank	872,938	916,765	1,899	—
Union Bank	282,973	364,240	61,424	52,636
Bank of J. Robb	144,691	163,434	23,619	17,152
Crescent City	51,078	70,798	6,192	5,139
Bank of America	12,952	20,672	—	—
Total	5,253,035	5,844,132	1,329,776	1,547,831
	Decrease	...$591,097	Decrease	$218,061

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS
At the Port of New-York,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1858.

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION DIRECT.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	113	$60,765	Shawls	88	$29,120
Carpeting	39	8,770	Lastings	2	509
Cloths	31	18,012	Braids B.	6	1,802
Coatings	3	1,568	Blankets	262	36,361
Worsteds	176	55,439	Hose	53	12,312
De Laines	138	30,466	Worsted Yarn	24	4,926
Cot. Worsteds	501	145,126	Total	1,436	$6,405,116

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	400	$106,150	Handkerchiefs	6	$710
Colored	178	37,756	Ginghams	1	215
Emb. Muslins	14	5,870	Spool	95	21,320
Prints	93	16,461	Velvets	40	9,155
Laces	16	2,723	Hose	354	64,932
Total				1,197	$265,282

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	149	$149,592	Velvets	4	$3,268
Ribbons	41	26,161	Silk & Worst'd	30	14,862
Cravats	11	5,636	Braids. B	2	454
Vestings	2	1,513	Crapes	4	1,722
Hose	1	112	Silk & Cotton	23	10,471
Plushes	4	2,858	Sewings	6	3,736
Shawls	19	20,963	Raw	59	15,371
Ponges	2	508	Silk Hdkfs	1	514
Gloves	1	267			
Laces	38	20,744	Total	397	$278,748

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	234	$75,966	Thread	39	$10,002
Laces	3	4,354	Linen & Cot'n	11	2,203
Handkerchiefs	4	2,389	Total	341	$94,908

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Straw Goods	32	$4,183	Kid Gloves	6	$3,890
Millinery	1	13	Corsets	4	1,111
Feath & F'l'rs	50	10,429	Suspenders	4	1,156
Clothing	11	1,537	Matting	16	1,567
Sea Gloves	33	30,607	Oil-cloth	6	1,701
Embroideries	26	28,306	Total	202	$86,773
Col., Cuffs, &c.	13	2,876			

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Woolens	33	$22,070	Shawls	30	$9,267
Carpeting	25	5,366	Blankets	23	3,643
Worsteds	31	10,995	Hose	23	3,638
Delaines	15	6,121	Worsted Yarns	36	1,757
Col. Worsteds	21	3,893	Total	207	$66,290

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value
Cottons	35	$8,544	Spool	6	$1,556
Colored	5	579	Hose	6	861
Muslins	5	976	Total	57	$12,516

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	31	$6,802	Plushes	2	$802
Ribbons	3	2,463	S. and Worsted	1	196
Total				37	$10,263

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs	Value.		Pkgs.	Value
Linens	47	$6,244	Thread	5	$1,126
Total				52	$7,370

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Embroideries	4	$2,695	Corsets	2	$375
Col's, Cuffs, &c.	1	86	Total	7	$3,156

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs	Value.
Woolens	79	$31,037	Cott'n Worsted	144	$47,758
Carpeting	22	4,895	Shawls	20	8,914
Cloths	8	4,225	Braids, B	3	506
Coatings	3	1,555	Blankets	137	16,646
Worsteds	241	55,062	Hose	16	3,111
Delaines	63	22,542	Total	736	$236,191

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Cottons	85	$16,859	Ginghams	4	$1,656
Colored	9	1,232	Spool	16	4,003
Emb. Muslins	1	405	Velvets	2	474
Prints	14	2,162	Shawls	7	2,225
Handkerchiefs	8	749	Hose	27	3,941
Total				173	$33,203

MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Silks	42	$46,484	Braids B	6	$1,104
Ribbons	17	14,693	Silk and Cot'n	6	2,426
Plushes	1	698	Sewings	2	1,515
Laces	3	2,267			
Velvets	5	4,873	Total	119	$106,315
Silk and Wor'd	37	29,255			

MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value.
Linens	171	$33,055	Lin'n and Cot'n	3	$485
Hemp Yarn	261	5,880			
Thread	6	956	Total	441	$40,376

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Pkgs.	Value.		Pkgs.	Value
Straw Goods	125	$7,446	Matting	1	$44
Feath's & Fl'rs	13	3,365	Oil cloths	2	199
Sea Gloves	4	5,749			
Embroideries	4	10,132	Total	149	$26,925

General Merchandise Import.

Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, for the Week ending and including Aug. 21, 1858.

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	P'k'gs.	Value.
CHINA, GLASS AND E'RTH'W'E		
Bottles	—	$867
China	156	8,626
Earthenware	755	24,930
Glass	3,515	11,263
Glass ware	68	1,566
Glass Plate	98	9,726
DRUGS, &C.		
Acids	23	1,752
Arrowroot	7	130
Argols	8	1,930
Bark, Peruv	2	49
Blea. Powder	149	2,487
Borax	50	2,135
Castor Oil	63	1,171
Cream Tartar	6	1,359
Cochineal	1	644
Cudbear	6	526
Gum Arabic	131	4,873
Gum Copal	433	3,263
Indigo	3	840
Iodine, pot	5	1,075
Leeches	11	328
Lic. Root	1,092	4,172
Magnesia	38	927
Oils	67	2,168
Oil, cod	177	3,057
Oils, ess	8	[illegible]
Paints	—	1,914
Potash, hyd	13	1,485
Rhubarb	340	7,572
Shellac	64	1,954
Soda, bicarb	1,750	9,142
Soda, sal	15	90
Soda, ash	319	7,744
Sponges	4	36
Sumac	300	894
Tumeric	2,167	4,822
Other	—	6,699
FURS, &C.		
Furs	143	43,576
FRUITS, &C.		
Bananas	—	1,090
Currants	—	359
Dried fruit	—	551
Lemons	—	7,348
Nuts	—	6,639
Oranges	—	2,180
Pineapples	—	3,044
Plums	—	5,181
Raisins	—	1,594
Sauces and Preserves	—	102
INSTRUMENTS.		
Mathematical	3	337
Musical	45	3,601
Optical	3	2,626
Surgical	1	210
JEWELRY, &C.		
Jewelry	6	5,109
Watches	11	14,523
LEATHER, HIDES, &C.		
Bristles	9	2,297
Boots and Shoes	2	326
Hides, dressed	96	19,739
Hides undress	—	17,324
Leather, patent	1	550
LIQUORS, WINES, &C.		
Ale	120	1,171
Brandy	90	4,440
Beer	50	389
Cordials	1	7
Gin	45	2,134
Rum	14	458
Whisky	15	7,203
Wines	1,169	20,824

	P'k'gs.	Value.
Wines, Champagne, baskets	3,315	$20,764
METALS, &C.		
Brass Goods	79	5,190
Bronzes	8	558
Chains, anchors	82	4,544
Copper	—	7,574
Cutlery	46	18,372
Guns	49	8,953
Hardware	203	28,195
Iron Hoop, tons	29	1,698
Iron, Pig, tons	402	6,150
Iron, Sheet, tons	103	9,752
Iron other, tons	634	31,678
Lead, Pigs	966	4,098
Metal Goods	40	7,356
Needles	7	2,443
Old Metal	—	2,591
Percus. Caps	3	695
Saddlery	5	1,664
Steel	2,090	29,822
Spelter	9,075	17,648
Tin, boxes	7,858	56,104
Wire	1	257
Zinc	1,430	3,041
SPICES.		
Cassia	—	765
Mustard	—	199
STATIONERY, &C.		
Books	48	6,480
Engravings	7	2,311
Paper	39	3,629
Other	86	6,701
WOODS.		
Mahogany	—	3,755
Cork	—	1,224
Lignum Vitæ	—	69
Rattan	—	1,156
Willow	—	193
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Baskets	100	6,799
Bags	—	925
Boxes	—	789
Buttons	38	9,695
Cigars	—	59,775
Coal, tons	8,891	29,774
Corks	—	6,093
Clocks	9	559
Cocoa, bags	407	5,129
Coffee, bags	15,177	210,251
Fancy Goods	—	14,309
Fish	—	3,058
Furniture	1	47
Haircloth	4	1,889
India Rubber	190	17,416
Marble & Man. do	—	944
Matches	39	702
Molasses	701	16,135
Oil Paintings	11	2,988
Paper Hanging	26	771
Plaster	—	364
Perfumery	23	1,619
Pipes	—	5,393
Rags	—	374
Salt	—	12,759
Seeds	—	1,085
Soap	289	1,789
Sugar hhd & bl.	4,313	227,402
Do. box & bag	4,010	89,492
Tea	26,384	255,264
Toys	210	13,937
Tobacco	368	9,045
Waste	944	20,341
Wool, bales	497	30,676
Other	—	1,766
Grand total		$1,694,948

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Aug. 20.

Messrs RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have just sold two lots of ground for Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., located on the southwest corner Sixth-avenue and Fifty seventh-street, 51 feet 5 inches on Sixth-avenue, 100 feet on Fifty-seventh-street. C. W. THOMAS purchased them at $6,600. Fifty-seventh-street is the wide street only two streets south of the Central Park. Lots appear to be in good demand on this wide street.

We might here correct a slight error made in the report of yesterday of a sale made by the above brokers of a house on Thirty-fourth-street. The house is located between Seventh avenue and Broadway, and not between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, as stated yesterday.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON sold, Aug 20, by order of Court in the case of BLYER, plaintiff, *vs.* MORTIMER A. CONCKLIN, individually and as administrator of MARY E. CONCKLIN, deceased, E A. CONCKLIN and WM. RODTCHE, defendants, a lot of land on the east side of Second-avenue, commencing about 75 feet north of Fifty-eighth-street, 25 feet 1 inch by 100 feet, for $3,125, purchased by T. DINOVAN. There is a good frame house on the premises, but the advertisement did not read so.

HENRY LIBBSLEY, Auctioneer, sold, by order of Court, Aug. 20, in the case of D. WOODHOUSE *vs.* ANN E. WOODHOUSE and others, a lot of land 25 feet 10 inches front by 97 feet 6 inches in depth, on the south side of Eighth-street, 125 feet 10 inches east of First-avenue, for $100 over and above the incumbrances, $10,000 being the amount of incumbrances. As in the above case, there is a house on the premises, but the advertisement did not say so. Purchaser's name not given at the sale.

LUDLOW & Co., auctioneers, sold, Aug. 20 by order of Court, in the case of LECOCK *vs.* FLEET, a lot of land on the north side of Fifty-fourth street, 212 feet 6 inches east of Eighth avenue, and near Broadway, for the sum of $3,050. There is a cottage on the lot. We did not get the purchaser's name.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT in good demand, market better; sales 50,000 bushels at $1 for Racine; $1 05 for Milwaukee Club; $1 18@$1 20 for red Indiana. CORN unchanged, sales 8,000 bushels Indiana at 75½c @76c. FREIGHTS steady at 27c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—51,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3 300 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand; supply light; holders firm; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for good to choice brands extra Canadian, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio; $5 75@$6 for double extras. WHEAT in active demand and market better; sales 49 000 bushels at 90c. for Chicago Spring; $1 18 for Red Winter Indiana; $1 20 for ditto Ohio; $1 25 for White Michigan. CORN in fair demand and market firm; sales 27,000 bushels sound at 74c. RYE firm at 70c. OATS quiet, with small sales at 49c.@50c. WHISKY steady at 25c.; sales 100 bbls. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; 38c. on Flour, 9½c. on Wheat, 8½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports for the last 24 hours*: 3 536 bbls. Flour; 27,276 bush. Wheat; 47,942 bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR buoyant and advanced 25c; sales at $4 85@$5 for superfine. WHEAT buoyant: sales 16,000 bush. at $1 for prime Red, and $1 12 for White. WHISKY—Sales 900 bbls. at 22½c.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 21—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT buoyant and advanced 2c. Sales at 97c. CORN active and advanced 1c. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—800 bbls. FLOUR; 53,000 bush. CORN. *Shipments to Oswego*—15 000 bush. CORN. *Receipts*—1,200 bbls. FLOUR; 40,000 bush. WHEAT; 99,000 bush. CORN.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR steady; sales of new at $5 25. WHEAT quiet; White $1 30@$1 40; Red $1 20@$1 25. CORN quiet. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY dull at 28c.@29c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR—Ohio $5 95; City Mills $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT firm—Red $1 20@$1 28; White $1 25@$1 40. CORN steady; White 74c @80c.; Yellow 85c @88c. WHISKY dull and nominal at 25c.@26½c. PROVISIONS steady.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Great Britain	New-York	Liverpool	Aug 28
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 1
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 4
Alps	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Sept. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Sept 11
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 11
FROM EUROPE.			
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 11
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Aug. 14
New-York	Bremen	New-York	Aug. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 14
Alps	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 14
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 18
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 18
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Propeller	Galway	Boston	Aug. 21
Indian Empire	Galway	New York	Aug 24
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug 28
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 1

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—N B. Frost, L. Gruenwald, L. W. Shead, Miss M. V. Randall, Mrs. M. E. Jones, W. G. Randall, J. A. Pugh, J. P. Benson, Jas. Macdonald, Wm Ford, S. Weichselbaum, J. A. Avera, B. Seabrook, S. Beaver, C. Bernstein, Wm. Valentine, C. M Lamprey, J. R Ward, W. M Rowen, Lt. A. W. Barnett and lady, Miss S. J. Rivers, Miss M. A Clark, Wm Lattimore, P. Ahern, Dr. J. M Ratford, Dr. Kollock, A. L. Scott, L. S. Williams, Chas. Cannon, L. Jackson, Master Cohen, Saml. Sevinson, A. Shwarts, H. Gets, Chas. Cutting, Mrs Cutting, Mrs M. A. Mardell, F. H. Stone, C. Weber, C. Happel, P. Hoone, H. Hall, N. H Stuart, Jno Dempsey, J. H. Griffin, C. Dowling, J. Fraser, W. J. Selomon, J. Marks, S. T. Coleman, S. H. Goodman, Miss A. Carroll, H. Berstein, E. Sperman, C. J. Figuet, G. Goldsmith, R. Jacobs, W. S. Walton, Mrs. Corkowski, Mr. Morton and lady, Miss Harmon, Jos. Sechel, Mr. Kurz, C. G. Butler, A. T. Morthecai and Lent, J. C. Brown, S. Goldstein.

In steamship Prince Albert, for Galway—Mrs. Sophia E Cox, Morton Tulman, Wm. L. Cole, Wm. Gleason, D. Tillotson, W. M. Dyer, H. B. M.'s Consul at Baltimore; Miss Jane McCord, John M. Michell, Samuel Leahy, Mrs. Ann Stine, P. Murphy, W. Peters, Anthony Sheridan, Michael Phalen, Alfred Gunn, Mrs. Josephine Potter, Ed. Bruce, Thomas Hughes, Patrick McGlynn, C. J. Finney, James Maxwell, S. Hamilton, Lawrence Keefe, Mrs. Mary Keefe, J. P. Rogers, Dr. J. D. Dankin and lady, Miss Ann Gobrick, Patrick Duffy, Wm. Palmer, Wm. Young, John Hughes, A. Gilmartin, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, David Davis, M. Finnegan, A. Clements, Jas. Alexander, John Shipp'n, and 182 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—F. J. Nelson, J. W. Ward, Joseph S. Cohen, A. Henry, W. A. Muir, James Isles, James Carter, P. W. Grubbs, J. T. Gray, Douglas Gray, Arthur Gray, Wm. Halsey, lady and child, J. B. Reigers, A. Hallett, S. E. Babcock and lady, Mrs. Bell, child and servant; Miss V. Peyram, Miss M. Babcock, Miss E. Babcock, Mrs. R. R. Cooley, John Truslow, J. E. Barry, Miss Briget, Mrs. Kelly, George Kemp, Mrs. Lilley, Carroll St. John, John Lrost, Charles Babcock, Miss B. Miles, Mr. S. A. Hendrer, Frank Tucker, J. Goodman, H. W. Strand, A. A. Allen, W. A. McRea, Dr. Osborne, C. S. Maurice, E. D. Keeling, and 24 in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—Wm. McDowell, Stephen Durrey, W. O. Van Vorst, Mrs. W. O. Van Vorst, F. E. Cropsey, G. C. McNultry, J. T Chase, J. Masterson, Edward Burke, Wm. Kennedy, Mrs. E. Dashington, Wm. Johnson, John Burnes, Bob Howe, G. W. Germany, M. Bryan, J. Doyle, J. Case, Thomas Smith, W. W. Potter, F. Branch, Miss Lucy Branch, O. L. Smith, B. S. Field and Mrs. B. F. Field, Miss E. A. Field and 10 in steerage. Total 36.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—S. W. Dibble, E. W. Edgerton, R. B. Gould, Alex. Baring, Capt. R. Dewhurst, Beekman Johnson, Mrs. E. Schnierle, Mrs. S. Lindsay and child, George Taylor, S. P. Lawrence, Thos. Williams, Geo. Fluger, and 56 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Taratine, from Bathurst, River Gambia, W. C. A.—D. R. B. Upton and lady.

In schr. Mary Alice, from Ponce, P. R.—Mr. Danl. Van Antwerp, W. H. Allen.

In schr. Argus, from Jacksonville—Adams Plummer, of Harrington.

In schr. Virginia, from Salt Cay, Turk's Island—Mr. H. Rogers, Dr. Theodore Gill.

In schr. Castor, from Havana—Yzido G. Gridiga.

In schr. Maria, from Maraham—Joseph Dumas.

In schr. Fannie, from Sagua—Edward Chamberlain.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 5 18 | Sun sets.... 6 49 | Moon rises.. 6 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 44 | Gov. Island. 7 33 | Hell Gate.... 8 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... SATURDAY, Aug 21

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Co.; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Prince Albert, Waters, Galway, W. A. Sale & Co.; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, H. Ludlam.

Ship Enterprise, McLane, Talcahuano and Valparaiso, Wm. Bartlett.

Bark Marmion, Salter, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Brigs Fredonia, Lord, Nuevitas, C. & E. J. Peters; Edmiston Bros., Kirk, Liverpool, Edmiston Bros; Venice, (Br.,) Steele, London, Collins & Marsh; Geo S. Ackerly, Alexander, Monrovia, Yates & Porterfield.

Schooners Estelle, Davis, St. Croix, W. W. Baker; Jno. Warner, Lozier, Georgetown, ———; J. T. Williams, Curtis, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Virginia, Davis, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; William Henry, Sharrott, Baltimore, ———; F. Burritt, Salyear, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Susan Howland, (of Boston,) Adams, Callao April 21, via Rio Janeiro with guano to Barreda Bros.

Ship Southampton, Austin, Liverpool July 10, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Ella, (of Boston,) Sparrow, Savannah 8 ds., with ship timber to master.

Bark Asa Fish, Wolfe, Mystic, in ballast to Brodie & Pettes.

Barkentine Matagorda, Gordon, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to J. B. Spofford.

Brig Augusta, (of Harrington,) Cole, Guayama, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Il Trovatore, (Br., of London,) Dixon, Cape Town, (Cape Good Hope,) 60 ds., with sea-elephant oil to Siffken & Ironsides.

Brig Bonita, Hatch, Buenos Ayres 41 ds., with hides to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brig Jabez, (Br.,) Tuzo, Turk's Island Aug. 1, with salt to McCall & Frith.

Brig Taratine, (of Deer Island,) Pressey, Bathurst River, Gambia, W. C. A., July 12 with hides &c., to Ingersoll & Carman. The schr. Lotus, for New-York, s'd. July 5.

Brig Lauretta, (of Freeport,) Smith, Arroyo, P. R., July 31, with sugar to I. B. Gager. Has had light N. E. winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig A. J. Ross, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Humacoa, P. R., Aug. 1, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Mary Alice, Welch, Ponce, P. R., July 31, with sugar to Sturges & Co. When 24 hours out from Ponce, in the Mona Passage, the vessel pitching heavily, and becalmed, sprung foremast, badly, about four feet from the deck; kept on under easy sail, and luckily had very light southerly winds all the passage. Aug. 5, in lat. 26 23, lon. 69 25, passed and boarded a very dangerous wreck. She proved to be a herm brig, round stern, poop painted yellow, with square top skylight; mast had been cut away; appeared to have been ashore and floated off; had nothing in her, and had been thoroughly wrecked and stripped of every available thing.

Schr. Castor, Harding, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Schlessinger & Andressen. July 27, John Fry died; Aug. 2, James Clark, also a seaman, died—both in the hospital at Havana.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Petersburg 4 ds., with flour to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston 7 ds., with corn and lumber to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Mary Alice, Welsh, Ponce, P. R., 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Schr. St. Lucar, Adams, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Kossuth, Coker, Newburyport 3 ds, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Elizabeth City, N. J, for Kennebec, Me.

Schr. Virginia Price, Eldredge, Salt Cay, Turk's Island Aug 5 with salt to C. F. Knox & Co.—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. W. L. Montague Jr., (of Baltimore,) Travis, Fajardo, P. R., Aug. 5, with sugar to J. W. McKee. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. B. Strong, Hawkins, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Maria, Lindsay, Maranham 25 ds., with hides, &c., to Corning, Mento & Co.

Schr. Osprey, Bragg, Washington, N. C, 4 ds., to Brown, De Rossett & Co.

Schr. J. P. Whedbee, Wahawb, Ocracoke, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Marietta Smith, (of New-Haven,) Goodsell, Eleuthera 9 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr. Argus, (of Harrington,) Tucker, Jacksonville, E. F., 11 ds., with lumber to Massey & Co.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Bark Lucy Ann, (of Newport,) Carrigan, Cardenas July 27, with sugar and molasses to Dugan & Leland. Left U. S. brig Dolphin, to sail for Sagua in a few hours. Has had very light winds during the passage.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Uran, Trinidad de Cuba July 28, with sugar to Yznaga del Valle & Co. Has had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Fannie O. Field, (of Prospect,) Harriman, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Zone, (of Portland,) Josselyn, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to master. Sld in co with brig State of Maine, for New-York. 7th inst., lat 34, lon 77 passed schr. Corilla, bd. N. June 20, John Hilliard, of England, second mate, died in Havana, July 7, Frank Silva, of New-London, died, and July 11, Capt. Wm Thomas of Harpswell, died; both died between Havana and Sagua, and were buried at sea.

WIND—During the day, from S. E. to S.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Aug. 22.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Bark Zingarella, Bunker, Rio Janeiro, July 8, with coffee to Aymar & Co. Sld. in company with ship Timar, for New-Orleans, and bark Justina, of and for Baltimore July 23. Lat. 10 S., long. 34 20, saw a bark showing a red signal, with a white centre, supposed the Mary Sawyer, Bartlett bound to Rio Janeiro. July 24, 25 miles N. of Pernambuco, passed ship Martha, of Boston steering S. Same night, off Cape St. Roque, passed a large American sch. Aug. 10, lat. 52 40, long. 63 30, spoke sch. Blanche, of Digby, N. S., 19 days from Alexandria for Barbadoes. Aug. 20, lat. 38, long. 73 30, spoke brig Franconia, 24 hours hence for Barbadoes, being calm at the time, the Captain very kindly sent us papers of the 19th, containing the welcome intelligence of the laying of the Telegraph Cable. May 19, on the outward passage, lat. 33 20, long. 53, Wm. Miller, of Dantsic, aged 19 years, fell from aloft overboard, and was drowned before assistance reached him.

Bark John Benson, Gardner, Havana, with sugar, cigars &c, to Sturges & Co. Anchored at the lower Quarantine.

Brig Hurricane Bird, (of Baltimore,) Dubet, Rio Janeiro July 11, with coffee to Napier, Rankin & Co.—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with ships Sunny South, for Santos, to load for New-York; Ellerslie, for Pensacola; barks Mahlon Williamson and Starlight, both for New-Orleans.

Schr. Fannie, (of Philadelphia,) Vance, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Mora Bros., Navarro & Co. Died on the passage, Wm C. Dawson and Alexander Dawson, of New-York, passengers.

Brig Alfareta, (of Harpswell,) Bibber, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Matchless, (of New-London,) Rockwell, (late Wilber, deceased,) Sagua la Grande 13 ds, with sugar to master. 5th inst. in the Hospital at Sagua, Capt. Wilbur, of the above vessel, died. His remains are on board of the vessel. July 28, at Havana, Danl Learg, seaman, died.

Schr. Vigilante, (Br.,) Lightbourne, Eleuthera 14 ds., with pineapples and old metal to J. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Londonderry, Faulkner, Windsor, N. S, 14 ds, with plaster to C. A. De Wolfe.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sarah, Benson, New-Bedford 2 ds., with oil to C. H. Leonard.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Robbins, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. R. M. Price, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary, Hobart, Charleston 9 ds, with lumber to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Telfair & Horn.

Schr. Crenshaw, Moise, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Clara, (of Dennis,) Crowell, Maracaibo July 28, with fustic to C. Stetson. 10th inst., in Crooked Island Passage, spoke brig African, from Port-au-Prince for New-York.

Schr. Medad Platt, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Davis & Holmes.

Schr. H. D. Grindle, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, Humacoa, P. R., July 31, with sugar and molasses to Struver, Kohl & Klugkist—vessel to T. H. Sanford.

Schr. Hiawatha, (of Machias,) Shoppy, Grand Turk, T. I., July 31, with salt to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Lake, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. N. S. Rue, Crawford, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Wissahiccon, Lake, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Edwin, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., corn.

Schr. H. N. Stillman, Young, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Oregon, Lovell, Boston for Albany.

Schr. B. Brainerd, Russell, Portland Ct., with stone.

Schr. Evergreen, Hinckley, New-London, in ballast.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Ship Henry Clark, (of Kennebunk,) Brown, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Robert & Williams. July 10, B. Vordean died; July 11, Stephen Peabody; July 16, C. Bradbach, seamen—died in the hospital. 10th inst., Thomas Brown, a seaman, died at sea, of diarrhœa.

BELOW—1 ship and 2 brigs.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, Lines, Havre; Prince Albert, Waters, Galway; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Florida, Crowell, Savannah; Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c; Spanish steam frigate Berguela, for Havana.

Memoranda.

The American bark Burlington, Capt. Keen, from Havana, which put into this port in distress on the 12th of April, and sailed hence on the 8th of May, arrived at Genoa on the 30th of June.

The schr. Mary Ellen, of New-Haven, is ashore on the West Bank—will come off at high water.

The British screw-steamship Prince Albert, Captain Waters, sailed on Saturday, for Galway with 31 cabin passengers and 170 in the steerage. Among the former is W. M. Dyer, H. B. M. Consul at Baltimore.

The United States steamship Arago, Captain Lines, sailed on Saturday, for Southampton and Havre, with 17 passengers and $16,900 in specie.

NEW PILOT BOAT.—On Thursday afternoon last Mr. E. F. Williams launched from his yard at Greenpoint a new pilot boat named the Edmund Blunt, of 121 tons carpenter's measurement, which has been built in the place of the Jacob A. Westervelt, which was lost by being run down by the Bremen steamship Saxonia, on the 21st April last. The Edmund Blunt is owned by John E. Johnston, David Baker, Charles W. Cumokey, Peter McNary, E. H. Sullivan and Joseph H. Turner, all New-York pilots. She was successfully launched, and presents a fine appearance. She will be ready for service in about three weeks.

The August Supplement to the New-York Marine Register, published by Messrs. Hartshorne, Taylor & King, and also that published by R. G. Root, Anthony & Co., have been received. They contain the additions and corrections for the month, and are well got up.

The schr. Virginia Price, Capt. Eldridge, arrived on Saturday from Salt Cay, Turk's Island, reports that the brig King Brothers, hence for Aspinwall, passed Salt Cay on the 5th inst., and proceeded to Grand Turk, where she landed the captain and crew of a schr. which had been capsized off Cape Hatteras, the name of which was not ascertained.

NEW-JERSEY PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Pilot Commissioners met on Thursday, at Elizabethport, to receive Gov. Newell, and with him and his aid, Col. Carman, and the New-Jersey Pilots licensed for Elizabethport, embarked on board the steam-tug Cumberland, Capt. Kellan, and proceeded from Elizabethport to Staten Island, sounding the different channels and noting the changes which time and other causes have made within a few years past in the very important and very much frequented thoroughfare. Chancellor Williamson was of the party and gave the Board much valuable information. The attaches of the Railroad Companies vied with each other in their polite attention to the Governor and the Board. It is earnestly hoped that one result of the examination will be the calling the attention of the General Government to the proper opening of this important channel.—*Newark Mercury, Saturday.*

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 22—Arr. ship Oxenbridge, Matthews, Calcutta; brig Canton, Crowell, Gonaives.

Spoken, &c.

Andes—bark, (of Harpswell,) from Portland for Cardenas, Aug 7, lat. 25 42, lon. 72 20.

Atlantic—Swedish ship from Callao for Cowes, July 3, Cape Trio bearing N. W. 200 miles.

Casco—bark, from New-York, bd. S., July 24, lat. 23 10, lon. 70 06.

Chase—Br. bark, from Pernambuco for St. Thomas, no date, lat. 9 N., lon. 37 W.

Dartmouth—whaling bark, of New Bedford, with 1,800 bbls oil, off Bermuda, Aug.

Julia Fox—schr., from New-York for Mobile, Aug. 17, lat. 35 34, lon. 75 12.

R King—schr., s'g N., Aug. 14, lat. 32 16, lon. 77 44.

Rialto—ship, from City Point for Liverpool, Aug. 9, lat. 42 33, lon. 57 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Naguabo, July 30, brig Maria Bailey, for Baltimore, ldg., to sail in a few days.

At Arroyo, P. R., July 31, schr. G. H. Townsend, from New-York, arr 29th.

At Salt Cay, Turk's Island, Aug. 5, bark J. C. Colcord, (of Boston,) unc.

At Humacoa, P. R., Aug. 1, brig Maria, for Baltimore in 2 ds.

At Maracaibo, July 28, schr Chas. Wallace, Brown, via St. Kitts, in Quarantine.

At Maranham, July 27, schr. Mary, of Boston, arr. 26th.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

MEM.—The Weymouth from Akyab to Cork, put into Mauritius July 2, and was discharging.

Arr. from New-York, June 12, Carrington, at Sydney; 2d, Warren Goddard, at Melbourne; 10th, Ocean Rover, at co.; Aug. 7, Adeline, at Gloucester; Donar, at Hamburg; Wm. Potter, at Antwerp.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Aug 5, Ocean Romp, at Havre; 6th Ferdinand, at Portland; 7th, Hermann, at Bremen; 8th Emma, at Deal.

Arr. from Cleveland, 9th, C. J. Kershaw, at Queenstown, and sld. for London.

Arr. from Boston, June 11, Atlanta, from Melbourne.

Sld. for New-York, June 6, Emma, from Melbourne; Aug 7, Davidson, from Shields; 8th, Southampton, from Deal; Mary Coe, from Liverpool.

Sld for New Orleans, 8th, H. M. Hayes, from Liverpool; 9th, Robert, from do.